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THE EVOLUTION OF A COLONIAL SYSTEM.

By Elroy M. Avery.

In a period that was nearly coterminous with the seventeenth century, Englishmen were planting colonies in America, and English statesmen (often unconsciously) were fixing the policy that was to control the relations between the mother state and her far-distant plantations. As we well know, this strange, new thing, English colonization, took on the successive phases of an interesting puzzle, a knotty problem, and a disruptive tragedy. Under Queen Elizabeth, a would-be English Pizarro named Thomas Stukeley planned (1563), with the sanction of the crown, an expedition for the colonization of Florida, a term then vaguely applied to the territory north of the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed colonizing degenerated into buccaneering, and anticipated by a few years the semi-public, semi-private war that Hawkins, Cavendish and Drake waged upon Spain. Close on the heels of the Florida scheme came Sir Humphrey Gilbert's projects, and Raleigh's losses, as if to show "how closely intermingled were the nobler and meaner aspects of that age, how narrow was the gulf which separated its highest aspirations from its lower and baser aims." In 1606, King James granted the first Virginia charter and the great movement for the English colonization of America was fairly begun. The motive that prompted the movement was primarily economic, and largely a zealous longing for the treasures of gold and silver that were supposed to burden the soil of the New World.

This was an epoch of great commercial expansion in the states of western Europe. In England, merchant adventurers.

and religious refugees soon thronged the avenues that royal favor for a few had opened, and some systematic administration of the growing business became a necessity. Originally, colonial affairs as well as domestic and foreign business, were managed by the privy council. As the number and importance of the colonial questions increased, the council was forced to delegate its powers to committees and boards constituted for their special consideration.

By 1623, the Virginia government had become so liberal and democratic that King James instructed the privy council to appoint a special commission to consider all patents, charters, commissions, etc., with a view to ascertaining whether any had been violated. This commission reported adversely to the colony (October 20, 1623) and the privy council ordered the Virginia company to give up its charter. The king was determined that Virginia should not again pass from his control, and the business of the colony was put into the hands of a privy council committee. The king urged the councillors "diligently and daily to attend to the business of Virginia until it be fully agreed and concluded." In 1631, another commission was appointed with powers much like those of the commission of 1623. It recommended that the Virginia charter be renewed but its report was not adopted. King Charles was no less determined in the matter than King James had been.

A more comprehensive view of colonial affairs was crystallized (April 28, 1634,) in a permanent commission headed by William Laud, the archbishop of Canterbury. Among its other members were the lord keeper, the archbishop of York, the lord high treasurer, and eight other high state officials. It was the policy of Charles I. to subject his entire realm to his own dictation. The Laud commission was therefore granted the sovereign powers of making laws and ordinances for the government of the English colonies, and of hearing and determining all complaints from them; of removing and appointing officers; of inflicting punishment even to imprisonment and death; of establishing ecclesiastical courts and providing for the clergy; of judging of the validity of all patents and charters and of revoking those unduly or

surreptitiously obtained. The prime purpose of the king in creating the commission was to check the growth of Puritanism, especially in the colonies where it had been strengthened by the migration of nonconformists from England. The executives of Virginia and Maryland had been subjected to direct control from the mother country and the Massachusetts system was now to be attacked. The commissioners demanded the Massachusetts charter, took out a writ of *quo warranto* against the Massachusetts company, and appointed Sir Ferdinando Gorges governor-general of all New England, which was divided into twelve provinces with a council of ten for each. But the mismanagement of the commissioners, the opposition of the colonists, and the trouble that the king had at home saved the charter. The commission of 1634 and the committees of the privy council attended to colonial matters until the breaking out of the civil war.

After parliament had wrested the supreme authority from the king and the privy council, it appointed a new board of commissioners to deal with colonial matters (November 24, 1643). At its head was the Earl of Warwick who was invested with the style and title of governor-in-chief and lord high admiral of all the colonies in America. Its powers were much like those of its predecessor, it being instructed to "provide for, order and dispose of all things which it should from time to time find most fitt to the well-governing of the said plantations." This arrangement continued until the Rump Parliament substituted the council of state for the privy council, as will be described further on.

The Commonwealth and the Protectorate having passed away and a king having come back to the throne with a privy council as a part of the Restoration, Charles II. commissioned (December 1, 1660) the lord chancellor and other members of his privy council, nobility, gentry and merchants, a "council for foreign plantations." They were to inform themselves of the condition of the colonies, and of the commissions by which they were governed. They were to notify every governor and all who held patents from the crown that a general council of trade had been erected, and "this particular council" appointed, and to require an exact account

of their affairs, the nature and constitution of their laws and government, the number of men, fortifications, etc. They were to establish a correspondence with these governors so as to be able to give the king an account of the government, complaints, wants, growth, commodities and trade of each colony. They were to take especial care for the strict execution of the late act for the encouragement of shipping and navigation. They were to consider how the colonies might be best supplied with servants, and a course legally settled to send thither vagrants and others "who remain here noxious and unprofitable." They were also instructed to provide learned and orthodox ministers to reform the debaucheries of planters and servants, to consider how the natives and slaves might be brought to baptism in the Christian faith, and generally to dispose of all matters relating to the government and improvement of the colonies. Without loss of time, a committee was appointed (June 3, 1661) to consider ways of furnishing people for the plantations, and how felons condemned to death for small offences, and sturdy, unmarried beggars might be disposed of for that use, and how the "wicked custom" of "spiriting away" young persons, i. e., inducing them by fraud or violence to go as servants in the plantations, might be prevented, and how authority might be secured for justices of the peace to dispose of loose and disorderly persons for the supply of the foreign plantations. Among other early results of the organization of the council was the incorporation of a company (February 7, 1662,) for the propagation of the gospel in New England and the parts adjacent in America. Robert Boyle became the first governor of the corporation which included among its members all the great officers of state, and many other persons of eminence. It was this body that printed Eliot's Indian Bible.

The organization of this council for foreign plantations introduced a new element into the governmental machinery by the association of merchants with privy councillors. The step is noteworthy as an index of the growth of mercantilism as a factor in English colonial policy. The newly constituted body held its first meeting on the seventh of Janu-

ary, 1661. In 1672, it was consolidated with the council of trade to form the "Council of Trade and Plantations." But none of these commissions constituted the final authority in colonial affairs, and all of them were short-lived. In 1675, the commission of the council of trade and plantations was revoked, and its work transferred to a committee of the privy council. This arrangement was continued until May, 1696, when a new system was introduced. The board of trade and plantations then created endured until 1782. Thus kings and courtiers, parliaments and prelates, merchants and mercantile corporations played their several parts, but from first to last the most important wheel of the governmental machinery involved was the privy council. Older by centuries than any of these commissions, with authority overlapping or appellate, the privy council was much of the time the prime source and most of the time the residuary legatee of authority in colonial matters.

The British sovereign has always had a body of official advisers; at no time could he legally act in public matters without such counsel. The magnates assembled by the old feudal monarchs on special occasions and by special writs constituted the great council of the realm. In course of time this body surrendered its most important functions to parliament. The chief advisers of the crown, officials who were continuously near the king, constituted a smaller, permanent council, which became the privy council. As the council gradually increased in power, its business became an extraordinary combination of executive, legislative and judicial functions. It "was at once the controller and the servant of the crown; the channel through which the royal mandates passed, the instrument of the prerogative; and at the same time the check on the king's power, the curb placed by the aristocracy on the arbitrary exercise of his will." Still it had no claim to independent authority. Its existence hung upon the king's pleasure; it was dissolved *ipso facto*, by the king's death; it acted at all times in his name, sometimes "with a scrupulosity which reaches the height of pedantic absurdity." Thus Henry VI., then five years of age, was made to assure the chancellor "that if we are negligent in learning, or commit any fault, we

give our cousin [the Earl of Warwick] full power, authority, license, and direction to chastise us, from time to time, according to his discretion, without being impeded or molested by us or any other person in future for so doing." As English colonies with charters granted by the crown grew up in America, a new field for the activities of the privy council was developed. The colonial legislatures became subordinate bodies, subject to the control of the king "in council," the court of last resort in all contested matters. After parliament and Cromwell had executed the Stuart king and swept away the peers and the privy council, came a short-lived council of state (February 13, 1648-'49). Of course, the restoration of a king to the throne in 1660 put an end to the council of state, after which all counsellors were sworn of the privy council.

- As the council acted through committees, it was not a great innovation for the king to form a special commission, which in time became the cabinet. Since 1679, the privy councillors as a body have not been responsible for the political acts of the monarch, although the growth of the influence of the cabinet was so gradual that it was "long before the [English] people generally recognized the fact that the privy council was not in reality the government of the realm." A remnant of the council's judicial authority survived the abolition of its extraordinary judicial powers, for it constituted a court of appeals from the ecclesiastical and colonial tribunals.

With the accession of William and Mary in 1688, came a new order of colonial administration. After the revocation of the commission of the council of trade and plantations in 1675, colonial matters had devolved principally upon the privy council committee for trade and plantations. The commercial classes in England were growing in importance and influence, and with that growth was the growth of a demand for sea-power and for "colonies whose trade the home manufacturers might monopolize." The change made in 1696 hardly met the great expectations to which it gave birth. The privy council committee for trade and plantations was abolished and its work transferred to the new "Board of

Trade and Plantations," in substance a return to the colonial system that had existed from 1660 to 1674. The board was to consist of the chief officers of state and eight nominated members. Its business was to promote trade, inspect the plantations and convey information. With this board the colonial governors held their official correspondence concerning their respective governments, and to it they transmitted the journals of their councils and assemblies, the accounts of the collectors of customs and of naval officers, and similar intelligence. The executive power was in the hands of the privy council or of the secretary of state. Proceedings might be taken before the board of trade and plantations, the privy council, or the secretary of state. In 1721, the board recommended that its president should be "particularly and distinctly charged with your Majesty's immediate orders in the despatch of all matters relating to the plantations," and a few years later it urged that the board should be notified when colonial business was to be transacted by the privy council so that some of the members of the board might attend the meetings of the council. This confusing overlapping of authority worked continual mischief and has been included among the causes of "that motion without progress which sums up British colonial policy during the first half of the eighteenth century." Englishmen were working out a colonial system through doubt and darkness, feeling the way at each hesitating step, and making many a mistake.

Still a manifest advance toward a definite colonial policy was made. The navigation acts were consolidated and strengthened, and colonial governors were more strictly pledged to their diligent enforcement. Custom officers in America were put upon a new footing and admiralty courts established there. A parliamentary act forbade the carrying of wool or woollen manufactures from the English colonies to England or to any other plantation, and Nicholson's advice sent from Virginia was that the manufacture of woolens even for colonial use should be in every way discouraged. The advice was not embodied into law, partly for the reason that the commissioners of customs asserted that such measures injured English trade and navigation and diminished the vol-

ume of the customs. It is not strange that "with regard to the colonies, the old complaints were again and again renewed."

The early English monarchs had their learned ecclesiastical clerks or secretaries who conducted the royal correspondence. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth these functionaries, of whom there then were two, were first called secretaries of state. Owing to the increase of business occasioned by the union of Scotland, a third secretaryship was created in 1708; the office was discontinued in 1746. Owing to the increasing colonial business, the third secretaryship was reëstablished in 1768. This third secretary of state is often mentioned as the secretary of state for the colonies, or the American secretary of state. Although the transfer of the general superintendence of colonial affairs to the new official tended to reduce the functions of the board of trade to mercantile matters, the commissions for the latter ran in the same form as before until both board and secretaryship were suppressed by Burke's act of 1782, a legislative acknowledgment of the logic of events accomplished. British colonial affairs were then dealt with by the home office until 1786, when their management was transferred to the privy council committee for trade and plantations.

Before the days of steam navigation and the telegraph, England's colonial problem was how to maintain the authority of the crown in countries that lay beyond thousands of miles of sea. The first solution sought was to grant to individuals full power to make and to manage settlements in their own way, subject only to a fair conformity with English laws. With an occasional relapse into this crude policy of the days of Queen Elizabeth, the historic panorama of British colonial policy next brings into view the trading company, with colonial government in the hands of a council in England and a governor chosen by it. Then comes the era of the royal governor and his council, and the full blossom of the traditional policy to which the navigation act of 1651 had first given tangible form, the policy that the true purpose of English colonies was to foster the trade of the mother country. Under the influence of dominant mercantilism, "the baleful

spirit of commerce that wished to govern great nations on the maxims of the counter," was developed an era of monopoly. With the eye fixed upon pecuniary gain, it was easy to lose sight of the righteousness that exalteth a nation. The act passed by the British parliament in 1672, imposing an export duty on certain articles shipped from the colonies, was designed for the purpose of protecting and regulating commerce, but the system of colonial levies thus begun passed from commercial regulation into the imposition of internal taxes for imperial revenue. When the celebrated and short-lived stamp-act of 1765, and Townshend's equally objectionable measure of 1767 became English law, Americans who were willing to accept imperial customs duties that were an "equitable toll on merchandise safely carried by ships over seas protected by English fleets" were forced to act upon their conviction that a parliament in which they were not represented had no right to impose internal taxation upon them. Stamped paper was put under ban and not all of the tea sent to America was landed. Although the purpose of the legislation was without malice, the working out of the purpose wrought injury to the colonies in America, and the bitter fruit was the disruption of the British Empire.

It is not within the scope of this article to follow the records of the several special commissions, boards, and councils created for the control and development of the colonies or to set forth in detail the provisions of the navigation acts of 1651 and 1660. Now and here, it need only be said that, whether the regnant power was Stuart, parliament, or protector, the underlying notion was that the colonies existed for the good of England. Although charters granted by the king in council conveyed specific rights, and although those who settled beyond the seas might have been remembered as bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of those who remained at home, the natural and not unkind notion just mentioned, aided by antagonistic aims concerning jurisdiction, developed an unfortunate want of good feeling between men who had much in common. Thus the navigation acts, which were intended to promote English shipping and manufactures, were directed against the naval supremacy of Holland rather than the

prosperity of English colonies, but the attempt to wrest the carrying trade from the Dutch carried with it no little injury to Englishmen beyond the Atlantic. It was more difficult for those who thus suffered than it is for us to see that these ordinances were not framed in a spirit of conscious hostility to the colonies. In fact, the passage of the suffering has not always brought the cleared vision.

A CONNECTICUT TOWN IN THE REVOLUTION-ARY WAR.

By Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan.

THERE lies before me, as I write, a thick and bulky volume that carries the following title-page:

"History of Torrington, Connecticut, from the first settlement in 1737, with biographies and genealogies. By Rev. Samuel Orcutt. Albany. J. Munsell, printer, 1878."

What first attracted me to this book was the fact that Torrington, Connecticut, was for a time the home of my family, and the birthplace of my father. Afterwards the book attracted me by the interest of much of its subject-matter that lies wholly outside of personal relations. In general character the book does not differ from the class of books to which it belongs; much of its contents is dull and uninteresting, save perhaps to special students or readers; while it is neither particularly happy in arrangement nor especially interesting in style. It contains, nevertheless, the elements of instruction and interest that students of local history always find in a fairly good history of a fairly important New England town. Such a book really counts for much more than appears at first. It brings the structure of the community before the student's mind in a way greatly to magnify its details; which, of course, may prove to be very misleading, but that certainly gives an opportunity to study such structure with a care and thoroughness that is quite impossible so long as the student's attention is given to the community as a whole. It

is with the historian and social philosopher as it is with the biologist; in order to understand his subject, he must study it in small sections. A botanist will not understand the structure and growth of a tree as long as he takes it as a whole, although such a view has its own end and value; but by cutting out small sections of the different parts and bringing them under his microscope, he is enabled to do so. A New England town is the state in miniature; and a good New England town history is the history of the state on a "slide," or a series of "slides."

The town of Torrington is in Litchfield County, which lies in the northwestern part of the state. On one side the town marches with Litchfield, of famous memory. It was, therefore, one of the late

districts of the state to be brought under civilization. The action of the legislature naming it dates from 1732; the first permanent settlement established himself within its borders in 1737; it was organized with town privileges in 1740; the church was organized in 1741; a



school-house was built in 1745, and a meeting-house erected in 1751. It must be remembered that emigration and the settling up of a new country went on far more slowly in the first half of the eighteenth century than in the second half of the nineteenth; so that Torrington was not only one of the newer towns of the state, when the Revolution drew on, but it was positively new. In 1744, the settlers built a fort near the western part of the town, as a protection against the Indians, especially the Mohawks, who sometimes extended their raids for pillage and plunder to the east of the Hudson. "The alarm of the approach of the Indians," our author says, "was

given by lighting signal fires on the hills from Albany eastward as the party advanced. Hence if an accidental fire occurred in the direction of the Hudson River it was taken as an alarm fire, and the people hastened to the fort to wait until information could be obtained of the cause of the fire. This state of society came to an end soon after the close of the French War in 1760. The old fort served its purpose as a refuge in time of need, was a number of times occupied by the frightened inhabitants for several days at a time; then gradually crumbled down, leaving nothing but a mound 75 feet by 100, which still marks the place of its once warlike standing." Our author, like all good historians of his class, speaks well of the stock and the character of the primitive inhabitants. A single sentence from his introductory chapter will suffice on this point. "A large proportion of the early settlers in Torrington came from Windsor, Connecticut, and were descended from one of the noblest companies of Puritan Pilgrims that came to America."

Time wore on with these good Torrington people, as with other New England townfolk, until the day of the Revolution dawned. In 1774, Torrington counted 843 inhabitants, 132 men and 134 women over twenty years of age, "leaving 577 persons under twenty years of age, and in a great measure dependent on the older people for sustenance, care, and protection." "Besides," our author continues, "the country was new, and the obtaining of food and comforts was much more difficult than it would have been under other circumstances. It is important to bear these things in mind, as we attempt to estimate the struggle through which the inhabitants passed in order to obtain their political independence."

This will suffice for a general account of Torrington and its people. It has not been written for its own sake, but purely as an introduction to what is to follow. Chapter XVIII is entitled "Torrington in War Times," and the major part of it is very appropriately given to the American Revolution. The reader of the book, unless he has an interest in it growing out of family history, or is a specialist in institutional matters, will probably find these sixteen pages the most interesting in the whole volume, consisting, as it does, of more than eight hun-

dred pages. The writer will merely essay only the humble function of spreading some of the matter that these pages contain before the reader, and then of adding a few words of comment.

The two military companies in 1774 (for Torrington, like all other New England towns, in those days, had its military as well as its political and ecclesiastical organization) contained 169 men, a number greater by 37 than the number of male inhabitants in the town over twenty years of age. In 1775 these companies were not called out to go to Boston, but were notified to hold themselves in readiness to go at a moment's warning. Still, the town was well represented in all the military operations of that year. An old document found in the state library, signed by the selectmen, certifies that there were 41 soldiers that went into the service out of Torrington in the year 1775. The next spring, nearly all the men in the two companies turned out for training the twelve half days that a new law passed the previous autumn provided for. But this was only the beginning. Washington's urgent call for militia to defend New York, late in August, took both the Torrington companies to that city. That year, it may be remarked, the governor of the state called the militia into active service five separate times. When the new policy of enlisting men for three years, or during the war, was inaugurated, the town exerted itself to the utmost to fill its quota, paying in 1779 a bounty as high as £30 for one soldier.

It is impossible to determine from Mr. Orcutt's pages how many times the Torrington companies were called into active service, and how long they served each time in the aggregate, as it is to determine how many regular soldiers it furnished the continental and state lines; and he no doubt found it impossible, if he made the attempt, to derive these facts from the data that were accessible to him. But it is clear that the drain upon the vital energies of the town was constant and heavy. For one thing, Torrington soldiers were mingled in various organizations with soldiers from other towns, so that it is the more difficult to identify and follow them. All this comes out more fully in the incidental facts than in the formal statements of the book.

The economical and fiscal side of the struggle is more fully and plainly revealed than the strictly military side. Many of the facts stated, however, bear in both directions. The draft was freely used to fill up the town's successive quotas. Not all of those drafted, or "detached" as the word was, went to the army. There are several lists of "detached" persons who paid the fine of £5 each that the law imposed, such funds being used to pay better wages and higher bounties to those who did go. Such minutes as the following, quoted from the town records, tell their own story:

"Voted that ——— shall be a committee to look into the matter in respect to fines and to do justice and equity to them that were fined."

"Voted that ——— shall be a committee to get clothing for the Continental soldiers according to an act of Assembly, and that the committee give prizes as they judge just and reasonable."

"Voted that the selectmen see that those families whose husbands are in the service have what salt they judge reasonable." ... "That the widow Preston have given to her gratis one bushel of salt, when it comes, as a free gift from the town."

"Voted that ——— be a committee to divide to each family the town salt, according to the number of inhabitants in the town."

In March, 1778, a committee was appointed to provide for those families that are left, and whose husbands have entered the army, as the law directs. At the same time a committee was also appointed and divided into six sections, one for a district, to provide the clothing for the town quota, each district supplying its own equal proportion. Such committees appear to have been appointed year by year to the end of the war. In 1782 the last calls for men came, when the town voted—

"That the four classes as set out last year be assigned to procure eleven men for one year, as follows, viz: That the first class be divided into three classes, each to procure one man; the second class remain as they were last year to procure two men; the third class to be divided into three classes, each to procure one man; the fourth class to remain together to procure three men; and that the selectmen first divide and set out by the enlistment of 1781 into four classes or equal parts, as set out last year, and then divide as aforesaid."

This was the state quota, but there was also a continental quota to be filled. So it was voted that the same committee

hire "what men are wanted to fill our quota aforesaid of the Continental army as well as the state men."

Our historian remarks that it was well that this was the last call, "for they could not have procured any more soldiers, unless the women had enlisted."

As time wore on, the war seems to have become the one absorbing thought and care of the people. Morning, noon, and night, it was the consuming subject. If the citizens had been asked what was their business, they might very properly have replied, "To carry on the war against England." The following is a long paragraph, but it cannot well be abridged:

"In this year [1780] and in 1781, it required a great effort to procure the number of men required of the town, and the votes passed were of a very stringent and thorough character so as to meet the demands made; extra taxes were levied; authority to borrow money given; Daniel Grant was kept in the saddle collecting taxes almost the year round; three special town meetings were held in 1781; the town was divided into classes or districts and every district must furnish the men adjudged to be its proportion; and the very language in which the acts are expressed indicate the extremity to which they were driven. Their town-meetings were like councils of war, rather than anything else; and on one occasion continued (June 2) in the old Torrington Meeting House until after dark and they adjourned to the house of Ephraim Bancroft to have light to see to record the transactions. The great question was how to get men without oppression or injustice, for they say to the committee, 'To make out the town quota, in the most equable way and manner as they possibly can, to do equal justice,' for the drafts fell so heavy that there was danger of rebellion; and, if not, who could be found to arrest a man, take him from his already suffering family, and drag him into the army. One resolution has a ring of defiance: 'Voted that if the militia officers neglect to detach three weeks (against the order) the town will defend from cost that may arise therefrom.' That is, they must and would have a little time to do the work assigned. This was not all; when the men were procured, the demand for provisions must be met. 'Voted that the civil authorities and selectmen divide the town into four equal classes by the lists, and draw lots which class shall pay the first month's beef, and so on for the four months.' This means that the authorities took a man's ox or cow, whether he would or not, and sent it to the army, that those sons and fathers already there might not starve. For any such thing taken, the town always paid full price, but every ox and cow was wanted by the town, and were not for sale."

Daniel Grant must have been a genius as a tax-collector and town financier. Some of his methods were very ingenious. Often persons were wholly unable to pay their tax; Mr. Grant would take a cow, sell it according to law, buy it himself, leave the cow with the family, taking a note for three years, at the expiration of which time he was to receive the cow with the first calf. He was the banker of the town. He accepted wheat and clothing for the army, and attended to the exchange by which the claims for money were satisfied by other articles, and when others could not raise the money needed he did it, and took such property as could be spared to satisfy the tax. At first there were other tax-collectors, but toward the last he was the only one appointed, and seems to have had the whole business in his own hands. He did the work with such justice and equity as to command the universal approval of his fellow-citizens. Many of the notes that he took for property disposed of in the manner described were never collected, and at his death he left the town an endowment for the purposes of education.

At the beginning of the war, the town's standing or rating was less than £6,000. It is, therefore, pleasant to read "that in all the votes of the town meeting there appeared no hesitancy but great cheerfulness in meeting all requirements as to the army and the care of the soldier's families at home." The town records do not give an intimation of any disloyalty to the American cause, and as far as can be judged all persons who came within the range of the law imposing such an oath, took the oath of fidelity to the cause.

Among the most interesting passages are those which depict the labors, sacrifices and sufferings of the women of the town. The topic is one of which more might have been made. The author speaks of the women gathering once a week at the taverns of Colonel Sheldon and Captain Bissel to learn the news of the war. In the autumn of 1776, when the militia were absent, the women and children gathered the crops. They went without tea, cooked dinners without salt, made pies without sugar or even molasses, unless they made it themselves from the maple trees, spun the wool and wove the cloth, made the blankets for the soldiers, and pulled

the flax, beat off the seed, spun the linen, and wove the cloth to make the soldiers' tents.

It is little apart from the subject, but it will be interesting to note that in January, 1778, a meeting in the town was held to "try the minds of the town" whether they would approve and adopt the Articles of Confederation. The record runs:

"Voted article by article and adopted the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th article and approved the same by a very clear majority."

"Voted the 8th article upon condition that if that article is to be understood only to mean that our lands and buildings, etc., are to be estimated according to their value for a rule to apportion the United States by and to find what each state ought to pay and then left with each state legislature to have liberty to tax the people in their own way to raise such sums of money as may be ordered from time to time by Congress, then we are in the affirmative; but if it is to be understood that our taxes are to be raised by lands and buildings and improvements only and that must be the mode, then we are in the negative by a clear majority."

"Articles ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth are approved by a very clear majority."

This action well illustrates the democratic character of the old town governments of New England. The vote on the 8th article is particularly significant, showing, as it does, the great sensitiveness of the people on the subject of taxation.

For the general reader these facts can have no particular interest simply as a part of the history of Torrington, but when they are considered as types of what was going on in hundreds of other towns, they become full of interest. You read an account of the Revolutionary struggle that fits the whole country, as given by Mr. Bancroft or other standard historians—that is one thing; you read this particular concrete account of what was going on in one town—that is quite another thing. You get a far more realistic and powerful impression of the times that tried men's souls from the small picture than from the large one. It is the advantage enjoyed by the microscopist who has his object of study on a slide. The fact has didactic value for the teachers of history.

Again, this sketch well shows the local machinery by means of which the Revolution was set on foot and afterwards car-

ried on in New England. As one considers the continental government, he may wonder that so miserable a makeshift ever could have conducted a great cause to a successful issue. Of course it would have been impossible had it not been for the state governments that, more efficient, stood behind it. But however it may have been in the South, and in the Middle States, it may well be questioned, or even denied, that the state governments could sufficiently have strengthened the national congress if they had not been most vigorously seconded by the towns. There is, perhaps, no better example of the value of vigorous local political institutions in an emergency than the New England towns furnished in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Jefferson was a great admirer of these town governments; and the humble annals of Torrington go far to justify his remark, made in 1810: "We owe to them the vigor given to our Revolution in its commencement in the Eastern States." More than this, these annals show that the cause depended much upon this vigor even to the end.

HERALDRY AND ARMORY.

By Miss Elizabeth Clifford Neff.

WHAT day more memorable to the Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution than the fourteenth of June, 1777, when was unfurled the ensign of the United States, which waves as the herald of a people whose march is ever onward? Place near the banner of freedom, the coat-of-arms of the "Father of our Country," and no matter what the arguments regarding the origin of the flag, the mind will associate the one with the other. In the coat-armor of George Washington, are found the stars and stripes of the Union. Thus heraldry becomes associated with the United States.

There is in America a vague uncertainty way of viewing heraldry. Armorial bearings are highly appreciated by some as decorative adornments for stationery and carriages; the design may be inherited, purchased, or assumed. On the other hand, there is a practical value, known best to those

who search among old papers for forgotten records. The chance discovery of a paper signed and sealed with the imprint of the coat-of-arms, or with the crest alone, may determine a whole line of descent. Even to citizens of democratic America, the study of heraldry and armory, terms which are frequently used synonymously, becomes interesting, not as a mark of aristocracy but as a valuable link in the chain of evidence that determines descent.

The term blazon is "derived from the German word *Blasen*, which signifies the blowing of a horn; it was introduced in heraldry from an ancient custom of the heralds. It was the practice, when knights attended jousts or tournaments, to blow a horn announcing their arrival. This was answered by the heralds, who then described aloud and recorded the arms borne by each knight. Hence originated, it is presumed, the word Blazon, or Blazonry, which signifies the describing in proper terms all that belongs to Coats of Arms."

What is the "totem" of the American Indian but the blazon of a particular clan or family? The "Lion of the tribe of Judah" takes the subject back to Bible times, when the Israelites marched in tribes, and when stationed obeyed the order of their position, marked by their own banner or ensign. Distinction of family or tribe has always been a point to make apparent. Macaulay says: "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

The reader of English literature must have some knowledge of the science of heraldry to appreciate or even to understand the frequent allusions made by our best writers. The following quoted from an English book on heraldry clearly shows this to be true: "To one who is totally unacquainted with heraldic usages and phraseology, the writings of many of our best and most entertaining authors lose half their interest. The historical romances of Sir Walter Scott abound in armorial allusions.

"In 'Marmion,' for example, we read—'The ruddy lion, ramped in gold.' Now unless we were previously aware that a red lion, rampant, on a gold field, within a tressure or bor-

der, was the device emblazoned on the standard of Scotland, this line would be unintelligible. How utterly devoid of meaning must be the opening speech of Shakespeare's 'Richard the Third,'

'Now is the winter of our discontent,
Made glorious summer by this *sun* of York,'

to a person who is unacquainted with the fact that the *Rose-en-soliel* or White Rose placed within a Sun, was the badge assumed by Edward IV, after the Battle of Mortimer's Cross! In the last act of the same drama, Richmond, addressing his followers, says:

'The wretched, bloody, and usurping *boar*,
That spoiled your summer fields and fruitful vines,
* * * * * this foul *swine*
Lies even now in the center of this isle.'

"Richard is here typified as the 'Boar,' that being his cognizance or badge. * * * * * Again, we see a hatchment placed in front of a mansion; to the uninitiated in armorial lore, this is but an unsightly diamond-shaped frame, covered with grotesque figures and scrawls; but to one who possesses but an elementary knowledge of the subject, a hatchment is full of meaning. He sees at a glance that it is exhibited by a widow in memory of her deceased husband. * * * * * In the hamlet of Whitwell, in Hertfordshire, is a public house having for its sign *The Eagle and Child*. Immediately I saw it, I guessed that the Stanleys had at one time been possessed of the manor. Subsequent research proved the correctness of my supposition. In 1488 the manor was granted to Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, and it remained in that family for nearly a century. The date of the establishment of a village ale-house is a matter of little moment, and I only adduce this instance to show how extended are the historical lessons which may be learned by even a superficial knowledge of armory.

"Another purpose does heraldry sometimes serve, which will, probably, be fully appreciated in this utilitarian age. In cases where lineal descendants have been wanting, armorial bearings have frequently been the means of indicating the

consanguinity of collateral branches of the family, and thereby evincing their right of inheritance."

It is a singular fact that ancient embroidery comes in with evidence of early heraldry. In an interesting work by a Frenchman on embroidery and lace, an illustration is given of a "Jesse Tree," the embroidery is part of an orphrey, and the description is as follows: "The treatment of this, and the character of the figures and ornamentation are distinctly analogous to those seen in fine stained glass and illuminated manuscript of the fourteenth century. The tree in full leaf rises from Abraham, an old man asleep below; between the interlacements of its leading branches are King David, Solomon and the Virgin Mary; surmounting all is the Crucifixion. The frequent appearance of this tree of the sacred genealogy of Jesus Christ is noticeable in embroideries, stained-glass windows, wall paintings, etc., of the period, and is a religious phase of that fashion for genealogical trees to which the adoption of family coats-of-arms gave rise."

Prior to about 1730, all armorial bearings used by early inhabitants of the colonies in America were brought with them to this country, and were undoubtedly theirs by right of inheritance. To-day the use of a coat-of-arms in America in conformity with the rules and usages of heraldry is rare. A College of Heraldry in America is neither probable nor desirable, but if armorial bearings are to be used in the United States rules should be agreed upon, deduced from old customs and shaped into conformity to the new conditions of the new country.

MRS. THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, ELDEST
DAUGHTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By a Granddaughter.

MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH, daughter of Thomas and Martha Jefferson, was born at Monticello, September 27, 1772. Her mother, Martha Wayles, was the widow of Bathurst Skelton, who lived only two years after their marriage.

Four years later, she married Thomas Jefferson. Mrs. Jefferson is said to have been a singularly beautiful woman, of great intelligence and strength of character and of great personal attractions. She was in every respect worthy of the passionate devotion of her illustrious husband. When her health began to fail, he positively declined an appointment abroad, or any office which would take him from her side. Jefferson nursed her with most devoted tenderness for months, but her health declined rapidly after the birth of her sixth child, in the spring of 1782, and she died at the close of the summer. The little Martha was too young to realize the calamity overhanging her, but when she was permitted to see her mother, after an absence of some days from her room, the truth flashed upon her and so overcome was she that she was obliged to leave the room. The closing scene came at last on the 6th of September, when the devoted husband was borne fainting from her chamber. The part little Martha took in these painful scenes she years after described. "The scene which followed I did not witness, but the violence of his emotion, when almost by stealth I entered his room by night, to this day I dare not describe to myself. He kept his room for three weeks, and I was never for a moment from his side. He walked the floor day and night, only lying down occasionally, when nature was completely exhausted, on a pallet brought into his room during his long fainting fits. When at last he left his room he rode out, and from that time he was constantly on horseback, wandering about the mountains, on the most unfrequented roads, and as often through the woods. In those melancholy rambles I was his sole companion, the solitary witness to many a burst of grief; the remembrance of which has consecrated particular scenes of that loved lost home beyond the power of time to obliterate."

We next see Mr. Jefferson as the devoted father nursing his three motherless little daughters, Martha, Maria and Lucy Elizabeth, through the period of inoculation for small pox. While thus engaged he received his appointment of minister plenipotentiary to France. This he accepted, but the time of his departure being uncertain, he left the two

younger children with their aunt, Mrs. Eppes, taking Martha with him to Philadelphia.

Before her mother's death, her father had paid particular attention to her education, but whatever of discipline or restraint she remembered as having been imposed on her at that early age came from her mother. From her father she recollected to have received only words of love and encouragement, some of which had sunk so deeply into her heart as to be cherished with gratitude long after they had been spoken, and they, doubtless, laid the foundation for the love and confidence ever existing between father and daughter. She was placed in Philadelphia under the care of Mrs. Hopkinson, with whom she remained until they sailed for Europe, Mr. Jefferson, meantime taking his seat in congress, then in session at Annapolis. From there he wrote to his daughter, directing particularly her course of study and the best disposition of her time, thus proving his constant thought of her and the care with which he watched her education.

They sailed for Europe early in the summer of 1784, reaching their destination after a short voyage. Mr. Jefferson took rooms in the *Hôtel d'Orleans*, until a suitable house could be procured, keeping his daughter with him for some time. He finally placed her at the *Abbaye Royale de Panthemont*, where she was assured of the best advantages for moral, intellectual and social training. The nuns who watched over the girls under their charge with the tenderest care were of the best families of Europe, while the pupils were from the higher classes of society, none being admitted without the recommendation of a lady of rank. This Mr. Jefferson procured for his daughter through his devoted friend, the Marquis de Lafayette.

Naturally diffident, one can appreciate the trial it was to the young Virginian to be transplanted from the primitive simplicity of a most retired life in Virginia to an establishment filled with strangers, not even one speaking her own language. During the first week, the kind lady superior permitted her to see her father every evening. For the first day she wept incessantly, looking forward to his coming as

the only bright ray in her cheerless existence. Under the gentle influences surrounding her, however, she soon became reconciled to the situation, and easily learned to speak French. The pupils were very kind to the forlorn little Virginian, and with some of them she formed life-long friendships. "Jeffie" was her pet name among them.

A year after her arrival in France she writes in a quaint letter to a friend in America an account of their voyage and arrival in France, and of her life in the convent. She says: "At present, I am charmed with my situation. We wear the uniform, which is crimson, made like a frock laced behind, with the tail like a '*robe de cour*' hooked on, and with muslin cuffs and tuckers. The masters are all very good, except that for the drawing."

Miss Adams, daughter of John Adams, writes of her, January 27, 1784: "A small company to dine to-day—Miss Jefferson was expected, but was prevented coming by news of the death of one of Mr. Jefferson's children brought by the Marquis of Lafayette. The news has greatly distressed them both. She is a sweet girl, delicacy and sensibility are read in every feature, her manners are in unison with all that is amiable and lovely. She is very young, and though not handsome, is a tall aristocratic-looking girl."

The death of the child alluded to in this extract was an affliction keenly felt by Mr. Jefferson and his daughter, and he determined to have the little Mary brought to him. It was two years before a suitable opportunity occurred, and she was placed at school in the convent with her sister, who remained there a year longer. During that time, at her father's request, she dined at the abbess' table, though attending her classes as usual. She felt this at first to be a restraint, but soon became accustomed to it, and formed pleasant acquaintances among the lady boarders dining at the same table. This made her transition from convent life to the gay society into which she entered the next year more easy and graceful. She began an intimacy then with the Ladies Tufton, with whom she always remained on the most intimate friendly terms. One of her father's farms lying at the foot of Monticello she called Tufton in honor of Lady Caroline Tufton.

They were the nieces of the Duke of Dorset, the English ambassador at the court of Versailles, and with them, and under the care of the same chaperon, Miss Jefferson afterwards made her *entree* into Parisian society. The last year of her life in Paris was spent in the gay whirl of its fascinating society. She was limited by her father to three balls a week, and soon lost her wish to join the convent. During her residence at the *abbaye* as a pupil, the good sisters and the Abbé Edgeworth de Firmont used their influence to induce her to do so. Too conscientious and devoted to her father not to communicate to him first her desire to take the step, she was not prepared for the shock it gave him, nor did she hesitate, before leaving the convent, to yield her wishes to his. She never forgot, however, the kindness of the gentle sisters, nor her love and veneration for Abbé Edgeworth, who afterwards acted as confessor to Louis Sixteenth at his execution.

As daughter of the American minister, she had the *entree* to the houses of all the highest nobility of France, and met and received kindly notice and civilities from many of the distinguished people of the day. Among them was the still beautiful Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, whom she and the Ladies Tufton accompanied to a dinner given in honor of that distinguished peeress. The young Virginian was the only lady present whose height was equal to her own, on which the Duchess pleasantly remarked. Illness prevented her accepting an invitation to an evening party at the Duke of Dorset's, where the ill-starred and beautiful Marie Antoinette was to appear, incognito, of course.

She was passionately fond of dancing, an accomplishment in which she had been early and carefully trained. On one occasion, standing near the Duc de Fronsac, afterwards Duc de Richelieu, he remarked, "*Vous avez bien danse ce soir, Mademoiselle.*" She replied, "*Beaucoup!*" "*Et bien!*" he added. Madame de Stael was one of the luminaries she worshiped, constantly meeting her at entertainments. The Marquis de Lafayette, a devoted friend of her father, always took flattering notice of her.

She watched from a window, in company with other ladies, the procession bringing the king from Versailles, and when

his coach appeared they received a bow from one of the royal chamberlains. Then there arose a noise like the "bellowing of bulls," announcing the appearance of Lafayette, then in the zenith of his popularity. He looked up at the window, and seeing and recognizing Miss Jefferson, saluted her profoundly. Never before or afterwards did she receive a salutation of which she was so proud.

She was at an entertainment in the country near Paris, soon after the French officers assumed the tri-colored cockades. They proposed to transfer the cockades to the ladies, who joyfully accepted, pinning them on their dresses. Long years after, Mrs. Randolph's daughters found among her cherished mementoes a faded tri-colored cockade and learned from her its story.

This gay and brilliant period of her life drew near its close, but not before Martha Jefferson's heart and hand had been sought and won by a young countryman and kinsman of her father, Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe, Virginia. At college in Edinburgh, he came over to Paris to visit that city and pay his respects to his kinsman. Intimately thrown together, the enjoyment they found in each other's society ripened into an attachment, and they were married soon after her return to America. Young as she was, her accepted lover was not the only one who had paid his addresses to Martha Jefferson, and if we are to believe her Paris correspondents, there was more than one on that side of the Atlantic who tried to keep her there.

Mr. Jefferson sailed from Paris to England, September 26, 1789, and a month later, from England to Norfolk, reaching it in thirty days.

Imagine the change for the travelers from Paris, the metropolis of the world, to Norfolk, a little seaport town in Virginia, where it was difficult to find a hotel with decent lodgings for a night! There were no stages in those days and the journey to their little home was made in a vehicle drawn by horses which were relieved by others procured at the stopping places for the night, which were generally the houses of friends. The contrast in these houses and surroundings to those they had left behind was very striking

to the new comers. Mrs. Randolph said, however, that in visiting the families of some of the large land owners, she found handsome, well-bred men and women, who in refinement and dignity of manner did not differ from those she met abroad. News having been received at Monticello of their arrival there on a certain day, the slaves from the different plantations belonging to Mr. Jefferson assembled at Monticello, and meeting the travelers half-way up the mountain removed the horses and drew the carriage to the foot of the lawn, giving "old master" and the young "mistresses" a most enthusiastic welcome.

Martha Jefferson and Thomas Mann Randolph were married February 23, 1790, at Monticello. The marriage was probably hastened in order that Mr. Jefferson might join General Washington in New York to take his seat in his cabinet as secretary of state. The first winter and summer of their marriage were spent at Monticello. They then moved to Varina, an estate belonging to Mr. Randolph below Richmond, where they spent two happy years. Here one of Mrs. Randolph's school friends and her family found a home for a time when forced for political reasons to fly from their own, and here Mrs. Randolph's beautiful sister, "Polly," was married to her cousin, John Eppes.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph returned in 1797 to Belmont, an estate in Albemarle belonging to Mr. Randolph's father. In 1800 they finally moved to Edgehill near by, which belonged to Mr. Randolph himself. Here they remained until, Mr. Jefferson finally leaving public life and retiring to Monticello, they removed thither with their family, and remained until after Mr. Jefferson's death.

One would have supposed Mrs. Randolph quite unfitted by her education abroad to fulfill, as she should, the duties of the mistress of a Virginia plantation. But we find her the sympathetic kind mistress, ministering to the sick and suffering, young and old negroes, as well as caring for the clothes and comforts of the able-bodied. The duties of the mistress of a Virginia plantation in those days were by no means light, requiring considerable executive ability. She was a most loving and tender mother, training, teaching and caring

for her children, while never neglecting her duties as hostess. When on two occasions she visited the White House during her father's administration, she took her place in society with all the ease and grace she showed when she first left Paris, charming all she met by her polished manners and agreeable conversation. Her last visit to her father was after the death of her sister, and the loss of this one of the devoted trio seemed to have drawn the two left behind still more closely together.

Mrs. Randolph had ample opportunities for indulging her taste for society this winter spent in the president's house. But not in the delights of society, not in the charms of conversation with persons of talents and polish, did she find her greatest happiness in this visit to Washington, but in being so constantly in her father's society, and in the unreserved confidential intercourse between them, sharing every thought with him, and finding in him the tenderest sympathizer of her every joy and sorrow. Her second son, the first child born in the White House, was born this winter.

She returned to her home in the early summer, where she remained until her father's final return home, two years later. Though entirely free from the duties of society at this time, those of her family and household kept her very busy. She was the mother of seven children looking to her for guidance and instruction, as well as every other care, and the mistress of a Virginia plantation; while the ever increasing embarrassment of her husband's affairs gave her her full share of trouble and care. But her unselfish disposition and bright, happy temper enabled her to bear up bravely through every trial. Her daughters never had any other instruction, and few women could boast better educations. The removal to Monticello on her father's return there placed her at the head of his house. To be with him, and have her children grow up under his fostering love and care, was the greatest happiness to her and to him. She was his devoted companion and the comfort of his declining years. Their happy days together now were shadowed by increasing financial embarrassments of both her father and her husband. Her father's long absence from home in the service of his country caused

his embarrassment, which was greatly increased by the added expense of crowds of visitors.

Mr. Jefferson's great anxiety now was that he felt he was leaving her unprovided for. Early in the summer of 1826, the greatest agony of her life came to her in the death of her father. A few weeks later, the ultimate certain loss of her home forced itself upon her. The autumn after her father's death she spent in Boston with her daughter, Mrs. Coolidge, placing her two younger children, who had accompanied her, at school. She remained there until the spring of 1828, when she returned to Monticello, which was still unsold.

Her husband, who had been traveling in the South during her absence, she found in very wretched health, and on June 26th he died. The stay at her old home, besides being saddened by the death of her husband, was filled with painful remembrances of the loved and lost. The pleasures even of gazing on the loved surroundings was marred by the prospect of the dearly loved home soon passing into the hands of strangers. She went from Monticello to the home of her eldest son, at Edgehill.

About this time the states of South Carolina and Louisiana each presented her through their legislatures with \$10,000, thus adding to her means of support a much needed sum. In 1829 she made her home in Washington with her son-in-law, Mr. Trist, then a clerk in the state department, receiving many kind attentions from old friends and new. She had a severe illness which told sadly on her strength, and though much improved by visits to the homes of her children, always open to welcome her, the approach of the time for the breaking up of the Washington home and the departure of Mr. Trist and family for Cuba proved too much for her. She was visiting her son at Edgehill, having promised to make her home with him on her return from a projected visit to Boston. She was not well, and passed a day in bed, suffering from headache, a not unusual complaint with her, and causing her family no anxiety. An increase of pain in the early morning caused a hasty summons of her son to her bedside. With an exclamation of agony from the pain, as he raised her in his arms, her head fell back on his shoulder, and she

was dead from apoplexy. She was buried two days later at Monticello, her grave lying at the heads of the early lost mother and the father and sister so tenderly loved and mourned.

The devotion lavished by her children on their mother amounted almost to idolatry, and as she visited their homes in turn they felt themselves blessed by her presence.

She was described by an intimate friend as "dignified, even majestic, in her manner, a little reserved when she first met you, but soon melting into cordiality, quickly fascinated you, with the delights of her conversation."

At the time that John Randolph of Roanoke was one of her father's bitterest political foes, he seconded the toast proposed to her health at a gentleman's dinner party in Virginia, with the exclamation, "Yes, gentlemen, let us drink to the noblest woman in Virginia."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

CONCERNING THE MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, PATRIOTS.

SOON after the "Indians" gave their evening tea on board the "Dartmouth," the Tory, Nat. Ray Thomas, "the Marshfield blunderer," informed his townsmen that they were to be taxed to help pay for the beverage which was brewed in Boston Harbor. Through his machinations certain fawning resolves, showing their loyalty and the reasons why they should be exempt from the tax, passed the town-meeting by the narrow margin of one vote. This incensed the Marshfield patriots, who had been caught napping, and they hastened to record themselves upon the following protest, which was printed in the "Massachusetts Spy," February 23, 1774:

"We, the subscribers, think ourselves obliged, in faithfulness to the community, ourselves and posterity, on every proper occasion to bear our public testimony against every measure calculated to destroy that harmony and unanimity which subsists through the colonies and so eventually to the destruction of those liberties wherewith the Author of Nature and our happy Constitution has made us free. Were they not already notorious, it would give us uneasiness to mention the Resolves which were voted in this town the 31st of January last. To the first of these Resolves we do not object; but do heartily join in recognizing our loyalty and subjection to the King of Great Britain and our readiness to be ever subject to the laws of our Legislature.

In their second Resolve they say that the 'measures and proceedings in the town of Boston in the detention and destruction of the teas, belonging to the East India Company, are illegal, unjust and of a dangerous tendency,' against which we take the liberty to protest. We have long groaned under the weight of an American Revenue Act and when by virtue of the people not purchasing any goods loaded with a duty, the malignity of the act was in some measure evaded, a scheme was devised and prosecuted by the ministry, to enforce said act by permitting the East India Company to force their infectious teas upon us, whether we would or not. At this, not only the inhabitants of Boston, but of the whole province, were very much and very justly alarmed and while they were prosecuting every method that human wisdom would devise that the tea should be sent back undamaged, it was destroyed, but whether by the people of that town, or any other town of the province does not appear.

Thirdly. They resolved to instruct their Representative: 1st, to endeavor that the perpetrators of these mischiefs be brought to justice. This appears to us to be the business of another department. We have executive courts and officers, whose business it is to punish offenders and we trust they are faithful. 2d. They instruct him to endeavor that his town be excused from paying for said tea, which we think might have been omitted, at least till there was a probability of a requisition from proper authority for payment. They conclude with a denunciation of all methods of imposition, violence and persecution such 'as has been most shamefully exercised upon a number of inhabitants of Plymouth by obliging them to sign a recantation,' &c. Such bitter, virulent and injurious reflections upon our brethren at Plymouth ought not to have taken place until some shadow of proof had been adduced to the town, that any such violence, &c., was ever practiced by them on a single person.

The occasion of this, our protest, has given us great uneasiness and we were confident that they would not have taken place, but by the insinuations of a certain gentleman who seems willing that his constituents should share in the resentment of the whole country, which he has

incurred by his conduct of a public character. We mean not to countenance riotous and disorderly conduct, but being convinced that liberty is the life and happiness of a community, are determined to contribute our last mite in its defense, against the machinations of assuming, arbitrary men, who, stimulated by a lust for dominion and unrighteous gain, are ever studying to subjugate this free people.

Marshfield, February 14, 1774.

[Signed] John Brown, Joseph Bryant, David Carver, Isaac Carver, Joshua Carver, Joseph Clift, William Clift, Lemuel Delano, Jabez Dingley, John Dingley, Thomas Dingley, Gershom Ewell, Thomas Fish, Peleg Foord, Thomas Foord, Joseph Hewitt, Elisha Kent, Joseph Kent, Peleg Kent, King Lapham, Jeremiah Low, John Oakham, Joseph Oakham, Samuel Oakham, Luther Peterson, Isaac Philips, Paul Sampson, Lot Howes Silvester, John Shurman, Samuel Smith, Jethco Taylor, Anthony Thomas, Briggs Thomas, Nathan Thomas, Nathaniel Thomas, Nehemiah Thomas, William Thomas, William Thomas, Jr., Zenas Thomas, Samuel Tilden, Samuel Tilden, Jr., Benjamin Tolman, Barnard Tuels, Asa Waterman, John Waterman, Thomas Waterman, Thomas Waterman, Jr., Benjamin White, Benjamin White, Jr., Samuel Williamson, Timothy Williamson."

The troubles of the patriots of Marshfield had only begun. Finding that their representative, Nat. Ray Thomas, continually misrepresented them, they rose in a body and drove him out of town. Whereupon, Governor Gage sent Captain Balfour, with a company of the Queen's Guards, to annoy the offending sons of liberty. The minute men of Plymouth county were alert and rallied to rout the soldiers of the king. Captain Balfour, hearing of the approach of the mob, embarked his troops on vessels lying off the Brant Rock. When the militia arrived, the foe had fled and the second battle of the Revolution was not fought at Marshfield.

Nat. Ray Thomas left his pleasant home of fifteen hundred acres at Marshfield and fled to Boston, "the City of Refuge." When Gage sailed away after the evacuation of Boston, Thomas sailed with him. He died in 1787 in Winsor, Nova Scotia, an alien from his native town.

Daniel Webster became the owner of the Thomas property in 1832, and died there in 1852. Few remember, as they take their pilgrimage to the home of the great statesman, that the green sward they tread once belonged to one of the greatest Tories of the war for independence, Nat. Ray Thomas.

THREE OLD LETTERS.

(From the Documentary History of South Carolina.)

Charleston, May 17, 1781.

To the Militia Prisoners of War—

Gentlemen: Many have been the representations which the outrages committed by the American troops, and their violations of all the humaner principles of war, have compelled me to make to such of their officers as commanded parties in this province; but more particularly have I been obliged to remonstrate against the rigorous treatment, in many cases extending to death, which the loyal militia, when made prisoners, most invariably experienced.

These representations, gentlemen, having been grounded on the truest principles of benevolence, and which it behooves each side equally to have advanced, I was as much surprised as I was mortified, to find them in all cases practically disregarded, and in many wholly neglected. It therefore becomes my duty, however irksome to myself, to try how far a more decided line of conduct will prevail, and whether the safety of avowed adherents to their cause may not induce the American troops to extend a proper clemency to those whose principles arm them in defense of the British Government.

Induced by these motives, I have conceived it an act of expediency to seize on your persons, and retain them as hostages for the good usage of all the loyal militia who are, or may be made prisoners of war, resolving to regulate, in the full extent, your treatment by the measure of theirs and which my feelings make me hope may hereafter be most lenient.

And I have thought it necessary that those persons, who, sometime since were sent from thence to St. Augustine, should, in this respect, be considered in the same point of view as yourselves. I shall send notice there that they be likewise held as sureties for a future propriety of conduct to our militia prisoners.

Reasons so cogent, and which have only the most humane purposes for their objects, will, I doubt not, be considered by every reasonable person as a sufficient justification of this most necessary measure, even in those points where it may militate with the capitulation of Charleston, though indeed the daily infractions of it, by the breach of paroles, would alone well warrant this procedure.

Having been thus candid in stating to you the causes for this conduct, I can have no objections to your making any proper use of this letter you may judge to your advantage, and will therefore, should you deem it expedient, grant what flags of truce may be necessary to carry out copies of it to any officer commanding American troops in these parts, and in the meantime the fullest directions will be given that your present situation be rendered as eligible as the nature of circumstances will admit.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

N. BALFOUR.

To Lieutenant Colonel Nesbit Balfour.

Prison Ship Torbay, Charleston Harbour,

May 18, 1781.

In conformity to your letter of yesterday, we embrace your offer of forwarding a copy of the same, together with a roll of the prisoners on board this ship and a letter addressed to Major General Greene, all which are enclosed. We could wish one of our number might be suffered to attend the flag of truce. We are, sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

STEPHEN MOORE,

Lieutenant Colonel,

JOHN BARNWELL,

Major.

To General Greene.

Prison Ship Torbay,

Charleston Harbour, May 18, 1781.

We have the honor of enclosing you a copy of a letter from Colonel Balfour, commandant at Charleston, which was handed us immediately on our being put on board this ship; the letter, speaking for itself, needs no comment; your wisdom will best dictate the notice it merits. We would just beg leave to observe that should it fall to the lot of all, or any of us, to be made victims agreeably to the menaces therein contained, we have only to regret that our blood cannot be disposed of more to the advancement of the glorious cause to which we have adhered. A separate roll of our names attend this letter.

With greatest respect, we are, sir,

Your most obedient and humble servants,

STEPHEN MOORE,

Lieutenant Colonel North Carolina Militia,

JOHN BARNWELL,

Major South Carolina Militia, for Ourselves and 130 Prisoners.

On board prison ship "Torbay":—William Axon, Samuel Ash, George Arthur, John Anthony, Ralph Atmore, John Baddeley, Peter Bonnetheau, Henry Benbridge, Joseph Ball, Joseph Bee, Nathaniel Blundell, James Bricken, Francis Bayle, William Basquin, John Clarke, Jr., Thomas Cooke, Norwood Conyers, James Cox, John Dorfius, Joseph Dunlap, Rev. James Edmonds, Thomas Elliot, Joseph Elliot, John Evans, John Eberly, Joseph Glover, Francis Grott, Mitchell Gargie, William Graves, Peter Guerard, Jacob Henry, David Hamilton, Thomas Harris, William Hornby, Daniel Jacoby, Charles Kent, Samuel Lockhart, Nathaniel Lebby, Thomas Lifter, Thomas Lagare, John Lesesne, Henry Lybert, John Michael, John Minott, Sr., John Moncrief, Charles McDonald, John Minott, Jr., Samuel Miller,

Stephen Moore, George Monck, Jonathan Morgan, Abraham Mariette, Solomon Milner, John Neufville, Jr., Philip Prioleau, James Poyas, Job Palmer, Joseph Robinson, Daniel Rhody, Joseph Righton, William Snelling, John Stevenson, Jr., Paul Snyder, Abraham Seavers, Ripley Singleton, Samuel Scottowe, Stephen Shrewsbury, John Sounders, James Toussiger, Paul Tayler, Sims White, James Wilkins, Isaac White, George Welch, Benjamin Wheeler, William Wilkie, John Welch, Thomas You.

On board schooner "Pack-Horse":—John Barnwell, Edward Barnwell, Robert Barnwell, William Branford, John Blake, Thomas Cochran, Joseph Cray, Robert Dewar, H. W. Desaussure, Thomas Everleigh, John Edwards, Jr., John W. Edwards, William Elliot, Benjamin Guerard, Thomas Grayson, John Gibbons, Philip Gadsden, John Greaves, William H. Hervey, John B. Holmes, William Holmes, Thomas Hughes, James Hayward, George Jones, Henry Kennon, John Kean, Stephen Lee, Philip Meyer, George Mosse, William Neufville, John Owen, Charles Pinkney, Jr., Samuel Smith, William Wigg, Charles Warham, Thomas Waring, Sr., Richard Waring, John Waters, David Warham, Richard Yeadon.

FROM AN OLD BIBLE.

"DANIEL HEMPSTEAD book, 1780."

"He was born in July 25, 1758. He went from home October 16, 1780, with Captain Sam Smedley in ye Hibernia (sloop), was taken on ye 28th and carried to New York and put on ye prison ship called ye Jersey. He lived till ye 1st of January, 1781, and died after two weeks' illness, taken with ye fever, aged 22 years and six months, much lamented by his relations."—From MRS. FRED. M. SMITH, *Groton, Connecticut*.

DANIEL TEMPLE, the son of Abraham Temple, of Ewing, New Jersey, born in 1753 and died in the prison ship, September 10, 1781.—From the REV. LEVI D. TEMPLE, *Brattleboro, Vermont*.

THOMAS BELLOWS, of Groton, Connecticut, aged 27, died in 1782 on board the New York prison ship.—From "DEATHS IN THE SECOND SOCIETY OF GROTON, CONNECTICUT," published in 1815 by ANSON BROWN.

DANIEL JONES was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, December 22, 1745; married, December 5, 1768, Susannah Harris, a niece of Benjamin Franklin. He enlisted May 15, 1775, in Captain Wade's company, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, and marched to Cambridge, where he honorably served. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he, with forty others from Ipswich, entered service on board the brig-

antine "Fancy," Captain Lee commanding. The vessel belonged to the Tracys, of Newbury. They secured many valuable prizes, but were finally captured, August 7, 1777, and taken to Mill Prison, England. Many of the men died from small-pox and insufficient food. Nathaniel Jones, after languishing for six years in prison, was exchanged and sent home, but was drowned on the way.—From JOSEPHINE L. ROSSITER, *General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts.*

JULY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By Mary Shelley Pechin.

OF those

"Whose deeds of fame review'd
Bankrupt a Nation's gratitude."

July 1. The continental congress considered the "Resolution of Independence," 1776. John Adams defended it. John Dickinson opposed it. All the colonies but New York were now in rebellion.

July 2. Congress passed the resolution that "the colonies are, and of right ought to be, free," 1776. John Adams said that "this 2d of July will be the most remarkable epoch in the history of America." New Jersey adopted a constitution, 1776.

July 3. George Washington took command of the continental army, until then composed of New England men, 1775. The massacre of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, 1778. The battle of King's Bridge, New York, 1781.

July 4. The continental congress adopted the "Declaration of Independence," 1776. The news was received with the greatest enthusiasm, firing of guns, booming of cannon, ringing of bells and with bonfires. A new empire rose called "The United States of America." Never in all the dark days that followed did the people regret or try to reconsider this action. Clarke captured Kaskaskia, Illinois, 1778.

July 5. Battle of Ticonderoga, 1777. St. Clair retreated with his little army to Fort Edward on the Hudson. "We have lost a post and saved a province," he wrote, but England regarded the defeat as the death-blow to the American

cause. Tryon made his raid on New Haven, Connecticut, 1779.

July 6. The Americans under Lafayette repulsed at Jamestown Ford, Virginia, 1781. Lafayette and Wayne showed great bravery and skill.

July 7. One detachment of St. Clair's troops defeated at Skenesborough, New York, and another at Hubbardton, Vermont, 1777.

July 8. The British burned Fairfield, Connecticut, 1779.

July 9. New York formally adopted the "Declaration of Independence," 1776. The people celebrated this act by tearing down the leaden statue of George III. on Bowling Green, taking it to Litchfield, Connecticut, and there molding it into 42,000 bullets. The "Declaration" was read at the head of each brigade in the army. The articles of confederation were signed by eight States, 1778.

July 10. Vergennes, the French minister, gave an interview to Silas Deane, the American envoy seeking assistance, 1776. Lieutenant-colonel William Barlow surprised and carried off Prescott, the British general, from Newport, Rhode Island, 1777. The fleet promised by France through Lafayette arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, 1780.

July 11. The British burned Norwalk, Connecticut, 1779. Savannah, Georgia, evacuated, 1782.

July 12. Congress appointed a committee to submit a plan of confederation and another committee to propose a plan for foreign alliances, 1776. Sumter destroyed three companies of British dragoons, 1780. "But for Sumter and Marion," said the British commander, "South Carolina would be at peace." In a skirmish at Williamson's plantation, the resident planters fought for "their altars and their fires" and repulsed the British regulars, 1780.

July 13. Washington received the news of the arrival of the French fleet, 1777. "The fleet desires the glory of delivering America from the tyranny of England."

July 14. Lord Howe sent an "olive branch" addressed to George Washington, Esq., 1776. He was told that there was no such person in the American army. The British officer asked how Washington should be addressed and received the

reply: "As General Washington, sir." The Ulster, New York, yeomanry arrived at Fort Montgomery, armed with their shovels, spades and scythes, which they had brought from their harvest fields, 1776.

July 15. General Wayne, "Mad Anthony," as he was called for his daring valor, made a successful attack on Stony Point, 1779. Charles Lee wrote: "I declare that Wayne's assault on Stony Point is not only the most brilliant, in my opinion, throughout the course of the war, but it is one of the most brilliant in history."

July 16. Washington acknowledged the Count de Rochambeau's dispatches, 1780. "As a citizen of the United States and a soldier of liberty," he welcomed the French general and the forces under him.

July 17. Battle of Quinby Creek Bridge, 1781.

July 18. The Americans destroyed the stores and works at Stony Point and evacuated the post, 1779. Washington crossed the North River with Rochambeau, de Beville, Duportail and other French officers, and reconnoitered the British posts on York Island, 1781.

July 19. Washington established his headquarters at West Point, 1779. Mrs. Washington entertained at dinner at Mount Vernon the French officers whose regiment was at Colchester, Va., 1782. Count de Custine presented to her that morning a set of French china from his own factory. Each piece was ornamented with the initials and coat-of-arms of her husband.

July 20. Silas Deane asked Vergennes for 200 cannons and arms and clothing for 25,000 men, 1776. Washington encamped at White Plains, 1778.

July 21. Washington praised the troops who fought at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, and hoped that "all the army will imitate the example of those who fought so bravely in defense of their country," 1776. ¹ North Carolina joined the confederation, 1778.

July 22. Battle and massacre at Minisink, New York, 1779.

July 23. Howe sailed from New York with 18,000 men,

1777. His destination was unknown to the Americans, but he soon appeared in the Delaware.

July 24. Georgia joins the confederation, 1778.

July 25. The transports sent against the British on the Penobscot anchored in the river, 1779. This unfortunate expedition reduced the American navy to its lowest point.

July 26. Assassination of Jane McCrea by the Indians, 1777.

July 27. Gates started with his troops into South Carolina, contrary to the advice of De Kalb. Many perished in the terrible march.

July 28. The "Declaration of Independence" read to the troops at Ticonderoga and received with great joy, 1776. "Now we are a people; we have a name among the states of the world."

July 29. The French fleet reached Newport, 1778. General Green conferred with Count d'Estaing and they decided to defer action until the 10th of August. This delay was fatal to the success of the Americans. Washington informed Lafayette, who was in command in Virginia, of his plans for a southern campaign, 1781.

July 30. The Americans victorious at Rocky Mount, South Carolina, 1780.

July 31. Congress resolved that "in view of his zeal, enthusiasm and powerful family connections, Lafayette should have the rank of major general in the United States army," 1777. Lafayette served without pay. He attached himself to Washington with affectionate reverence from the first meeting. Washington was calm, sedate and dignified; Lafayette, young, buoyant and demonstrative, but their friendship remained unbroken. "What gave to Lafayette his spotless fame? The love of liberty. What has consecrated his memory in the hearts of all good people? The love of liberty. The great principle of your revolutionary sires, the great principle of the age was the principle of his life. The love of liberty protected by law."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents, greeting. Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, I do appoint her commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, and the presentation of a tablet for said statue at Paris, France, 1900, and at the Exposition there to be held, and do authorize and empower her to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office with all the powers and privileges thereunto of rights appertaining unto her the said Mrs. Daniel Manning. Under the joint resolution of congress, approved February 23, 1900. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

By the President,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

The unveiling of the statue of Lafayette will take place July 4, 1900, in the court of the Louvre at Paris. The Daughters of the American Revolution will place upon the monument a tablet of which the inscription reads as follows:

This Tablet is a Tribute of the National Society of
The Daughters of
The American Revolution
To the Illustrious Memory of
LAFAYETTE,
The Friend of America, the Fellow Soldier
of WASHINGTON,
The Patriot of Two Countries.

According to the request of the eighth Continental Congress, the president general, Mrs. Manning, appointed a committee of ladies to represent the National Society at the unveiling. They are Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. John W. Foster, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Madame la Marquise de Chambrun, Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, Mrs. Mary P. B. Cameron. The former presidents-general, the founders, and the Franco-American Memorial Committee constitute the above committee.

The exhibit of the Society will be in the Department of Education and Social Economy and it is expected that it will prove of interest to the French authorities and visitors to the exposition. It will consist of the following articles: Ten volumes of the Lineage Book; fifteen volumes of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; four directories; copy of First Annual Report to Smithsonian Institution; one copy of each of our documents; copy of act of incorporation; insignia, official ribbon and rosette; samples of our stationery; "real daughter's" spoon; ancestor's shield; official china; many photographs, including one of the hospital ship launch.

The ninth Continental Congress appropriated two thousand dollars to cover all necessary expenses, and authorized the committee to adopt a badge commemorative of the event.

The account of the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette will be of great interest to all Daughters of the American Revolution.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Seventh General Connecticut Conference.—The Daughters of the American Revolution, of Connecticut, were entertained on Wednesday, May the 16th, by the Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, of Derby, Connecticut, and fully six hundred visitors were present. The guests were escorted in carriages by committees of ladies to the place of meeting.

Derby greeted them with a gay flourish of flags and the chimes pealed out a welcome from St. James' Church, whose history has been so closely connected with that of the town.

The spacious audience room of the M. E. Church, where the meeting was held, was decorated with a profusion of flags and a quantity of flowers arranged artistically. The center was occupied by the charter of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, framed in handsomely carved and historic wood. Pictures of George Washington were arranged against the wall.

While the guests were being seated Miss Maud Patchen rendered selections on the organ, many patriotic airs being included.

At 11 o'clock the state officers and guests of honor entered, escorted by the officers of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, as follows, two ushers, Miss Lena Howe and Mrs. E. E. Gardner preceding them:

Mrs. Charles H. Pinney, regent of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, escorted Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, the state regent; Mrs. A. W. Phillips, ex-regent of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, escorted Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of New York City Chapter; Mrs. N. D. Baldwin escorted Mrs. Clarence A. Bacon; Mrs. George H. Peck escorted Mrs. Kate Foote Coe; Mrs. Frances Lewis escorted Mrs. H. S. Lillie; Miss M. Louise Birdseye escorted Mrs. Ernest Rogers; Mrs. F. W. Benham escorted Mrs. George S. Talcott; Mrs. Ruth Downs escorted Mrs. K. S. Bowman; Mrs. J. W. Osborne

escorted Mrs. C. N. Downs; and Miss Frances S. Brinsmade escorted Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo.

Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, state regent, called the meeting to order, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Mrs. J. W. Osborne.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Mrs. C. N. Downs.

The state regent introduced the regent of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Mrs. M. W. Pinney, who delivered the address of welcome.

After a cordial greeting to the Daughters, Mrs. Pinney said in part:

"It is usual at these gatherings to recount the virtues and charms of the chapter heroine. I call to mind the enthusiasm aroused by the portrayed characters of Faith Trumbull, Mary Silliman, Catherine Gaylord and others, and feel depressed that of our chapter's heroine little can be verified. Of her there is neither portrait nor silhouette. However, there is one thing of which we are certain. She married, as second husband, Rev. Daniel Humphreys, and was mother of the most distinguished man born in Derby, who took part in the war of the American Revolution. Following the example of holding in reverence the mother of Washington, when choosing a name we honored our chapter with that of the mother of Derby's distinguished son, General David Humphreys.

"Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter has by object lessons endeavored to impart patriotism and reverence for the past by acts, not words, and has devoted its energies to that which in our own town needed its care. The fragile and almost unreadable town records from 1665 to 1710 have been deciphered and copied by members of this chapter, our honorary and first regent having the work in charge and personally doing all the recopying. This copy, having been endorsed by competent persons as correct, is now in the vault of the savings bank awaiting sufficient funds for publication."

Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, of the Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, Meriden, responded to the address of welcome in a most pleasing and entertaining way. Miss Bowman, of Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, read a very able paper on the "Quakers of New England," which was followed by a whistling solo by Mrs. Terrence S. Allis, of Derby. Mrs. Allis' selections, "Youthful Heart" and Bischoff's "Bobolink," were enthusiastically received.

Mrs. Marian R. H. S. Lillie, of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, read a paper entitled "A Plea for Fables." Mrs. Lillie regretted that the times were such that we could not accept, with all the fervor that characterized bygone generations, the heroes of the past. She suggested that ruthless exactists were destroying the glamour which had surrounded these heroes, and giving in the place of delightful fancies, cold, stern facts. She pleaded for William Tell, the boy and the tyrant; for Captain Smith, the tomahawk and Pocohontas; for Sheridan's ride and "Barbara Frietchie."

Miss Jessie Beecher gave Rochmancoff's prelude in C minor delightfully, and was followed by little Miss Elizabeth Packard, who recited Mrs. Heman's "Bring Flowers," and greatly pleased the audience, and followed this with "Character Recitation."

Mrs. B. C. Kennard extended an invitation, to the state conference to hold the February meeting in Meriden, as the guest of Ruth Hart Chapter, and it was so voted.

The morning session then came to a close and the guests were taken in electric cars to Lake Housatonic Park, where, in Derby's large Casino, with its extensive and varied view up and down the beautiful Housatonic river, luncheon was served.

The afternoon session was opened with the song, "Love and Spring," finely rendered by the Naugatuck Quartette, and then followed an address by Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter.

After expressing in a few words her pleasure in being again with the Connecticut Daughters, she paid a glowing tribute to the state regent, Mrs. Kinney, who is soon to sail for Europe. In the name of all she wished Mrs. Kinney *bon voyage*, but asked her not to stay abroad too long. Turning then to Mrs. Pinney, regent of the local chapter, she spoke of her marvelous executive ability, as evidenced in the exercises of yesterday. She spoke good words for Derby's ability to entertain and of the true democratic spirit that exists here and did exist when Thomas Jefferson wore the broadcloth suit made from the wool of General Humphreys' two merino sheep.

Mrs. McLean then reverted to the subject upon which she came to speak, namely, "Public Speech an Excitant to Patriotism," and it can certainly be said that Mrs. McLean's address was an example of the oratory for which she pleaded. It moved her auditors as nothing perhaps had moved them in years. She was frequently interrupted by spontaneous bursts of applause that told she had carried the audience completely with her, and for the time being they were seeing possibilities and certainties of the future of which they had never dreamed.

Mrs. T. S. Allis followed with two whistling solos rendered in her usual faultless and expressive manner. A hearty encore brought her back. She was accompanied on the piano by Miss Maud Patchen. Miss Elizabeth Packard then recited "Independence Bell." She followed with "When the Minister Comes to Tea," which brought smiles to a thousand faces, more or less. Miss Packard responded to the call for more with another humorous selection. Miss Frances Osborne rendered a violin solo, "Allegro," by De Beriot, which was received with such enthusiasm that she gave an encore. Mrs. George S. Talcott, of Esther Stanley Chapter, read a paper entitled "The Influence of the Pulpit During the Revolution."

Mrs. D. S. Pinneo, of the Norwalk Chapter, read an original story entitled, "The Gray Silk Gown of Persis Van Houston." It was a story of 1824, the year of Lafayette's visit to this country. The scene was laid in Etrunia, a small town near Albany. It was the story of a Dutch farmer's daughter and a city young man and a wedding somewhere near the end. The Naugatuck Quartette then sang Kipling and De-Koven's "Recessional," and received a liberal share of applause.

A vote of thanks was extended those who had contributed to the exercises of the day, and cheers were proposed and given for Mrs. Kinney, so soon to sail for Europe. After the singing of "America," by the audience, the meeting, the largest the state organization has ever held, was adjourned.
—EVA CHILD MASON.

California Chapter (San Francisco, California,) has just closed another prosperous year. On the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, 1900, the members were the guests of Mrs. Sidney Cushing, on an excursion over the new scenic railway to the summit of Mt. Tamalpias. The roaring fires at "The Inn," the dainty lunch, and the magnificent panorama, including a shower far below us, made the day one to be ever remembered. The final meeting of the year was held at the house of Mrs. H. L. Dodge, and was saddened for all by the bereavement of the newly re-elected regent. In sympathy with her loss and in respect to the memory of Mr. Moody, the meeting adjourned as soon as the new officers were installed.—A. G. CATLIN.

The Martha Washington Chapter (Washington, District of Columbia,) held an "open meeting" on Friday, May 18th, at Confederate Veterans' Hall, to which the members invited their friends. The first part of the evening was devoted to a musical and literary program, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections by the Misses Farrow, Kehlert, Edmonston, Talmadge, Buckingham, DeMoll and Annie Y. Pike; recitations by Miss Jamison and Mr. Knox, and two poems read by Mrs. Wm. Oscar Roome, one written by herself, the other by her illustrious father, Albert Pike. The latter part of the evening was passed by the young people in dancing. During the intermission refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. All present expressed their hearty appreciation of the entertainment as a most delightful close to the pleasant spring season.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—At last year's state conference, in Stamford, the president general of the National Society, Mrs. Daniel P. Manning, greeted the Connecticut Daughters. A few days later, eighteen members of the chapter went on an excursion to the Tories' Hole at the invitation of Miss Delafield, of Noroton. The Rev. C. M. Selleck and Mr. C. H. Zimmerman accompanied the party; the latter photographed the picturesque surroundings of the Tories' Hole and the party of visitors. The pic-

tures were a fine contribution to our chapter's scrap book. On June 24th we visited the Franklin School, and Mrs. Weed made a patriotic address in awarding the annual prize to Miss May Fallon. On June 30th the regent gave a reception at "Midbrook" to meet Mrs. Annie Arnoux Haxtum, genealogical editor of the Mail and Express, and Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut. At about the same time our patriotic and diligent state regent instigated the society of old Middlesex Church, Darian, to mark the site of the historical building from whose pulpit the Rev. Moses Mather was taken by the British on July 22, 1781, with the men of his congregation to a dreary prison in New York. On July 11th, the anniversary of the burning of Norwalk, a tablet was unveiled at Fitch's Point where the invaders landed. The Rev. C. M. Selleck made the address. In September the regent sounded the keynote of the season's work by making a Nathan Hale day. Two distinguished guests were present and addressed the chapter, Mrs. Caroline A. Creevey, a member of the Hale family, and Mrs. Margaret Sangster. Miss Pinneo gave a paper on Nathan Hale, one of the most notable of the year, which she has since given in New York and other places with great success. Mrs. Weed announced her desire that the chapter should erect a memorial to Hale, and on motion of Mrs. Backus the chapter undertook this work. Could we have dreamed it possible, a year ago, that we should ever dare to think of raising \$800 for a memorial of any kind? Yet under the steady influence of our regent we come to believe that we shall be able to erect a beautiful drinking fountain, which will minister to the present while it commemorates the past. In October we helped Mr. Samuel Richard Weed to surprise Mrs. Weed on her birthday, and were delightfully entertained at "Midbrook." A delegation visited New Canaan in October on the occasion of the unveiling of several monuments, at which Mrs. Weed assisted. At the October meeting Miss Genevieve Hale Whitlock contributed an original poem on Nathan Hale. The schools were asked to assist in raising a Hale memorial fund and generously responded.

Miss Cunningham's offer of a prize for the best essay on

Hale aroused a great interest in the schools. The Lafayette day in November, with papers by Mrs. H. H. Barroll and Mrs. S. R. Weed, was especially interesting. Mrs. Omstead and Mrs. Backus made important contributions to local history by papers on old houses in Wilton and Westport. Miss Harriet Aymer, the guest of honor at the February meeting, contributed an important paper on Isaac Sears, a leader of the Sons of Liberty in New York, who was born in Norwalk. The guest days in December and April were largely attended. At the latter our "real daughter," Mrs. Charlotte Keeler Raymond, Mrs. Washington Roebling, a vice-president general of the National Society, and Mrs. Kinney, state regent, added brilliancy to the occasion. An effort has been made to identify the graves of the soldiers who served in the Revolutionary war from this district. Mrs. Omstead has located 38 graves in Wilton parish, Mrs. Weed and Mrs. Scott 8 or 10 in Rowayton, Miss Lena Couch and Miss Lines 12 in St. Paul's churchyard, and reports are expected from others. Papers attesting the location of the graves and the record of the men have been filed with the secretary of the Norwalk Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Weed's devotion and affectionate appreciation of the members' response to her calls for assistance have developed more interest in the affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution than ever before in the history of the Norwalk Chapter.—ANGELINE SCOTT, *Historian*.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter (Rockville, Connecticut).—On May 22, the chapter held a meeting at the home of the regent, Mrs. A. N. Belding. The chapter voted to send a donation to the Nathan Hale School Home fund of New London.

The Dewey gavel was formally presented to the chapter and the following resolutions passed:

WHEREAS, Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay, has presented to our chapter, through our beloved regent, a gavel made of teak wood taken from the flagship "Olympia," upon whose deck he stood on May 1, 1898, and directed the manœuvres which won us a bloodless victory, therefore be it

Resolved, That Sabra Trumbull Chapter give him a rising vote of thanks for the great honor bestowed, and will ever hold in grateful

remembrance the priceless souvenir; and as a chapter, on May 1st of each succeeding year, remember the heroism displayed by himself and sailors under his command.

Resolved, That the ladies of the chapter express to the regent their grateful appreciation for her efforts in behalf of the rare and intrinsic relic which has made the chapter illustrious.

A memorial to Lafayette will soon be placed at the old town farm to commemorate his visit here in 1824, and markers for the unknown graves of Revolutionary soldiers will be placed upon those which can be designated.

Bunker Hill day will be celebrated at the home of Mrs. A. N. Belding.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Illinois).—May 3, 1900, the chapter held its sixth anniversary reception in Cooper Hall. Interesting papers relating to the origin, growth and purposes of the organization were read by Miss Frances Perry, Mrs. H. C. DeMotte, and Mrs. Mammen. The papers elicited great commendation. Music was made a special feature, Mrs. C. C. Brown, Miss Edith Brown and Miss Clara De Motte contributing much to the pleasure of those present. This chapter by special decree was permitted to bear the name of a living woman and they appreciate the honor highly.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—The meetings were held in Colonial Hall, 417 North Charles Street. The following is a resume of the year's work:

Professor Wilber F. Smith, of the Baltimore City College, addressed the chapter on parliamentary law as a part of the winter work, and in a clear and forcible manner presented the puzzling rules and questions which are constantly coming up in assemblies. A pleasant address was also made on the same subject by Mrs. Thomas S. Roberts, the state regent.

The chapter presented this year one hundred dollars to the Continental Hall fund, also donated twenty-five dollars to the Mount Vernon Association.

While other chapters are founding chairs of history and

establishing free fellowships and public libraries, and donating books on the history of our country, our chapter has turned its attention to the public schools of the city, offering annually a prize to the pupils of the Eastern and Western female high schools for the best essay upon the subject, "Women of the American Revolution."

The medal is of gold with a white enamel center upon which is engraved a spinning wheel, and surrounding this are thirteen red enamel stars emblematic of the thirteen original states.

Forty-five essays were received by the committee, of which Mrs. Alexander Hodgdon was chairman. The ladies' committee selected ten essays and submitted them to three gentlemen, Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, of the Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Wilber F. Smith, of the City College, and Dr. Bernard Weiner, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, to select in their judgment the best one. The prize was awarded to Miss Emma Butzler, of the Eastern High School. Six essays from the Western and four from the Eastern received honorable mention.

Mrs. Charles Nicholan, the vice-regent, presented the medal in the absence, on account of illness, of our beloved regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott.

The assembly room of the Eastern High School building was handsomely draped with the national colors. Several patriotic songs were rendered by the school, under the leadership of Prof. J. Harry Deems.

The Hon. Neilson Poe, Jr., in behalf of the members of the chapter, made an interesting and impressive address.

A number of the members of the Baltimore Chapter were present, also our state regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.

A liberal response from the chapter members was cheerfully made to a request for bound books to be sent to the Island of Guam, one of our new possessions, for the soldiers.

The social side has not been overlooked, as dainty refreshments were served and delightful instrumental and vocal music enlivened the afternoon meetings.—MARY C. McVEY BEASLEY, *Historian*.

Betsey Ross Chapter (Lawrence, Massachusetts).—The fourth annual meeting of Betsy Ross Chapter was held with Mrs. Shepard, Saturday, April 21, 1900. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: regent, Mrs. Shepard; vice-regent, Mrs. Lyon; registrar, Mrs. Currier; secretary, Miss Smith; treasurer, Miss Freeman; historian, Mrs. Talbot; chaplain, Mrs. French; member of advisory board, Mrs. Mann.

We have at present, thirty-seven members, two of them being "real daughters." The subscription to the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE* was renewed in June, and it has been circulated among the members during the year. The Lineage Books have been bought as fast as they have been published, and we have at present, seven of them. Two pictures have been presented to the chapter during the year, one of Paul Jones, by Miss Marion Brazier, of Boston, and the other of Betsey Ross displaying the first flag, by our regent, Mrs. Dyer.

Mrs. Dyer (regent) and Mrs. Talbot (historian) represented the chapter at the state convention, at Hingham; but for the first time since we have been a chapter, we were unrepresented at the continental congress in February, Mrs. Dyer being unable to attend on account of illness.

During the winter we gave "a colonial evening," we also had Miss Brazier read her paper on Paul Jones. Lawrence being only about fifty-five years old, we have no graves to mark, no historical houses to preserve. We have started a "picture fund," which we intend to use in buying a historical picture for the new high school.—LOUISE M. SMITH, *Secretary*.

David Reese Chapter (Oxford, Mississippi).—During the summer of 1895, our state regent, Mrs. William H. Sims, began a correspondence which resulted in the David Reese Chapter, of Oxford, Mississippi, named for one of the signers of the "Mecklenburg Declaration." Although the David Reese Chapter was organized in 1899, we took steps toward this in the summer of 1898, but the dreaded fever scourged our state, putting from us all thought of study and

sociability and aught else but sorrow and flight. We have an enrollment of sixteen members and a waiting list. We have one "real daughter," a daughter of Robert Rankin, a private soldier of the North Carolina troops; one life member and one granddaughter of David Reese among our charter members. Mrs. William H. Sims, our first and admired state regent presented us with our charter in the spring of 1900 and gave us the chapter flower-magnolia. We have contributed five dollars to the "Continental Hall" and ordered all the Lineage Books. We have taken the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and the "Spirit of '76" for several years. We have lost three members by death, Mesdames Holloway, Leavell and Rascoe. We have devoted much time to historical study, parliamentary law, civil government and sociology and political economy, and we are awakening an intelligent appreciation in the aims and uses of the organization. Some of us belong to the State Historical Society and the U. D. C. We hope to undertake some special line of work before long. Our present state regent, Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, has a noble ancestry. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for August, 1897, contains a brief sketch of her antecedents.—EMMA M. HUSTACE, *Secretary*.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—In response to an invitation from Miss Haskell, principal of Monticello Seminary, the St. Louis Chapter enjoyed a delightful day at the school, April 14th. Miss Haskell received her guests in the large drawing-room, which was decorated with lovely spring flowers. The hour was spent in exploring the beautiful building and grounds and examining the curios and relics which belong to Monticello, among which was a unique plate made in Warwickshire just after the Revolutionary war. The assembly hall where the business meeting was held was decorated with bunting in the national colors, and on the stage was a spinning wheel, its distaff filled with flax.

Miss Haskell gave a welcoming address in her own most happy manner. Routine business followed, during which Elliolo Chapter, of Alton, requested to be readmitted into the mother chapter, St. Louis, from which it had been separated

for two years. The St. Louis Chapter gave unanimous consent.

A silver mounted gavel was then presented by Miss Haskell to the St. Louis Chapter, and handed to the regent by Miss St. Clair, of Pierce City, Missouri, a student at Monticello, whose ancestors fought in the French and Indian war, and also in the war of the Revolution. The gavel was declared to be made from wood from the original cherry tree of George Washington. The box which held the gavel was held by Miss Alden, also a pupil, who is a descendant of John Alden of Puritan fame. Among the daughters present was Mrs. Elizabeth Aris, a "real daughter," who made a short address. After luncheon, at 3 o'clock, the guests and pupils gathered in the beautiful memorial chapel, where a musicale awaited them. Miss Leonora Jackson, the talented violinist, was the musician of the afternoon. At 5 o'clock the party returned, having spent a delightful day at lovely Monticello.—MARGARET P. EVANS.

New Connecticut Chapter (Painesville, Ohio).—The members of this chapter are to publish a souvenir newspaper in the interest of the approaching centennial of the town. The paper will abound in local historical matter and contain a review of Painesville as it is.

Piqua Chapter (Piqua, Ohio).—Interesting papers on the history of Piqua and some of the pioneers were read at the meetings last year and it was decided to publish these in book form. To defray expenses, the chapter on Thanksgiving evening gave an exhibition of 'living pictures at the home of Mrs. James Hicks. Each picture in its brilliant stage setting was like an exquisite water color. After music by Miss Boal and Mr. Simpkinson, accomplished musicians, came an ideal representation of Stuart's George Washington, by Mr. Theodore Royer. Mrs. Hicks, in a striking picture, represented her ancestress, Deborah Champion, who, in a time of peril, bore dispatches to Washington, accompanied only by her slave, Aristarchus. Master Charles Hicks, in his colonial costume, made a graceful descendant of this famous woman.

Fair Dorothy Quincy, wife of John Hancock, next came into view, charmingly represented by Mrs. M. E. Barber. Miss Daisy Smith, as Pocahontas, was a beautiful forest maiden in veritable Indian costume. Lady Katharine Duer was a great colonial belle but Mrs. W. S. Montgomery made as beautiful a picture as could the famous Lady Kitty. Miss Etta Brandriff in a quaint costume represented Mrs. Williams, wife of her famous ancestor, Roger Williams. Miss Roe sang delightfully to Miss Leonard's accompaniment. The first miniature given was Gilbert Stuart's "Martha Washington," perfectly personated by Mrs. J. F. McKinney, whose snow white hair needed no powder. Mrs. Rex Slau-son made a very pretty Dolly Madison and Mrs. Theodore Royer was charming as Abigail Adams. The severe lines of the necessary coiffure were very becoming to her dignified beauty. The noted governor, John Winthrop, was really before the audience when they saw Mr. M. E. Baker. The remainder of the pictures were full length. Mr. Charles Locke, a descendant in Indian costume, took the part of one of the Boston Tea Party. The fascinating heroine of Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," Dorthea Penniston, was made a living personality by Miss Dorothy Parker. The noble wife of Warren was personated by Miss Mary E. Hall. Mr. Percy F. Todd then sang with fine effect. Miss Martha Wood was a most charming Betsey Ross, the maker of the first flag, as she sat stitching "five pointed stars" on the blue field that lay across her lap. The last tableau was Priscilla. Miss Carrie Gross with her demure, sweet face under the high white cap, would surely have won John Alden, had he been there to see. At the conclusion, ice cream and cake were served. A valuable collection of relics was displayed and proved of great interest.—LOUISE WOOD MCKINNEY, *Historian*.

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, Ohio).—The patriotic work of this chapter may be summarized as follows: Six prizes have been given to the public schools doing the best work in American history; a course of five lectures on American history was given by Moses Coit Tyler in the Women's College, the first fruits of the efforts to establish

a chair of American history. The example of the New York City Chapter and the untiring efforts of our own regent, Mrs. Andrew Squire, led to this happy result. Until the permanent fund is raised, the chapter has pledged itself to \$300.00 annually for lectures. For its charitable work, the chapter has constituted itself a section of the Needlework Guild. Arrangements are being made to give lectures on American history to the foreigners of the city in their own languages. We are indebted to the report of the Buffalo Chapter as given in the pages of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE* for this departure.—S. M. PERKINS, *Historian*.

Cincinnati Chapter (Cincinnati, Ohio).—On February 5th, the chairman of the committees presented their reports to the chapter. Miss Peebles read the list of relics which have been presented to the chapter. Mrs. George M. Martin made clear a bit of local history in her account of Bloody Run. Miss Ella Hollister read an original poem on Cuba. Mrs. Brent Arnold reported the sum of \$550.00 in the permanent fund for the fellowship of American history to be established in the University of Cincinnati. Mrs. Frank Wilson reported that the representatives of the various patriotic societies had discussed the marking of the site of Fort Washington. The chapter voted to urge the building of a home on the site.

Beverley Manor Chapter (Staunton, Virginia).—The chapter entertained the state conference last November and showed that its members were representative and active women in the cause of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A prize in the shape of a medal has been offered for the best essay on American history written by one of the children in the public schools of Staunton.

Massanutton Chapter (Harrisonburg, Virginia).—The chapter continues its studies of colonial times and will shortly take up the "Beginnings of the Revolution." During the coming year incidentally, the members of the chapter will prepare careful and well authenticated biographies of their Revolutionary ancestors, their services, regimental numbers, what

battles engaged in and other matters of interest. Funds raised during the year will be given to the Continental Hall.

Great Bridge Chapter (Norfolk, Virginia).—The chapter will present a medal to the public school pupil who has written the best essay on a Revolutionary subject. The last meeting for the season was held May 10, and the members were greatly interested in a paper prepared by Miss Randolph, of Charlottesville. A tablet has been placed on a large boulder at Great Bridge around which the battle of that name raged fiercely. The inscription reads: "This stone marks the site of the battle of Great Bridge, December 9, 1775. Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Norfolk, Virginia, 1900."

A tablet is to be placed on the wall of the old St. Paul's church in the near future.

Montpelier Chapter (Orange, Virginia).—The members have recently given a very handsome Bible to a church in memory of their esteemed historian, Miss Elizabeth C. Grinnan. They have also placed a large granite rock with a bronze tablet on the spot where President Zachary Taylor was born and hope to have the unveiling soon.

The Blue Ridge Chapter (Lynchburg, Virginia).—The principal work of the chapter has been the encouragement of the study of history, particularly of the Revolutionary times. The program for the season just closed was "The prominent Diplomats of the Revolutionary Period." Excellent and deeply interesting papers have been prepared by the different members. The June meeting is always devoted to reminiscences of Lynchburg. The chapter offers two prizes each year to the members of the graduating class in the high school for the best essay in United States history. Benjamin Franklin was the subject selected by the committee from the chapter for the term ending June 13. On May 25th, Miss Miller, the ex-regent, invited the members to a reception in honor of Mrs. Tuttle, the recently elected vice-president general from Virginia, who addressed them upon "The Future of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter (Roanoke, Virginia).—Regular meetings are held by the chapter and are always presided over by the regent who has the happy faculty of rendering them not only pleasant but profitable. At each meeting an original paper is read, some of the late ones having the following subjects: "Different Treaties of the United States," "Early Settlements of West Virginia" and a most excellent paper on "Patrick Henry" written by his granddaughter who is an honored member of the chapter. A prize was offered in the public schools of Roanoke for the best essay on "Benedict Arnold" and after carefully considering the sixteen papers handed to the committee the award was made to Katharine Woodward. The present work of this chapter is securing funds for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of General Andrew Lewis, at Salem, Virginia.

Albemarle Chapter (Charlottesville, Virginia).—This chapter has for its special work the marking of the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson, a few miles below Monticello. The public receptions with historic lectures usually given by the chapter during the year were omitted for this season out of respect to the regent and other members who have been in great affliction. The chapter gave an informal tea in May at the residence of the historian to a number of ladies who are preparing membership papers. The paper on Martha Jefferson Randolph, published in this number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE by permission of Miss Carolina Ramsey Randolph, was greatly enjoyed by all present. Miss Cooke, a guest, sang several beautiful songs. Light refreshments were served and the Chapter adjourned for the summer.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

On another page will be found a new department of this magazine, "Genealogical Notes and Queries." Any subscriber is at liberty to make any such query, and any reader who is able to give any information asked for is requested to do so. Thus the department will afford a medium of interchange of family and historical information that will surely be helpful to some and that may be profitable to many. A seemingly unimportant item may lead to the easy solution of a perplexing problem, even when it is not a complete answer to the inquiry made. As the department is intended principally for Daughters of the American Revolution, precedence will be given to inquiries that relate to the Revolutionary period rather than to colonial times. Careful attention is called to the requests that appear at the beginning of that department.

The ninth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution appropriated twenty-five dollars for the purchase of a wreath to be placed upon the grave of Francisco de Miranda at Caracas. Miranda was a native of Venezuela and a patriot of the American Revolution. He was a lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General Washington and his personal friend. The name of Miranda is on the "arc de triomphe" in Paris among those of the great captains who fought in the French Revolution. He also tried to free his beloved country, Venezuela, from the grasp of the Spaniard. Having fought for freedom in three great wars, in three countries, he died in a dungeon in Cadiz, with a chain around his neck.

The frontispiece is a picture of the equestrian statue of George Washington presented to France by the women of America. The Franco-American Memorial Committee of

the Daughters of the American Revolution received the contributions of the members and paid over in February to the "Association of American Women for the presentation of a Statue of Washington to France" the sum of \$974.73. The contributions received since then have been used for defraying the expenses for the pedestal. The monument is thoroughly American. It was modelled in America by American sculptors, Daniel C. Field and Edward C. Potter. It was cast by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Co., of New York. The pedestal of Tennessee marble was set up by Fischer & Co., of New York. It is the first bronze statue sent to Europe from the United States. Its total height is twenty-two feet and its weight is 8,200 pounds. The Place d'Iena, one of the most prominent and beautiful locations in the French capital has been set aside by the municipality of Paris for this purpose. The statue will be unveiled on the 3d of July in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Washington's taking command of the continental army.

The Buffalo Chapter is doing a grand patriotic educational work among the Poles and Italians of their city. Lectures on American history have been translated into the Polish and Italian languages. These are given free with stereopticon views and are listened to with much interest. The education of the foreign element appeals strongly to all patriotic hearts and other chapters are following in the way pointed out by the Buffalo Daughters of the American Revolution.

The people of Pennsylvania are making an earnest effort to secure funds for the purchase of the grounds at Valley Forge, where the American army spent the winter of 1777-8. The school children will be asked to contribute their pennies and a children's day has been arranged at Valley Forge with speeches and a general program suitable for the occasion.

Rhode Island is about to mark the grave of John Waterman, who was in the difficult position of commissariat at Valley Forge.

Connecticut has appointed a commission to acquire the lands which General Israel Putnam and his troops occupied during the Revolutionary war.

The following Washington relics have been placed at Mount Vernon during the past year: a pair of candelabra, solid silver, used at the historic banquets given at Mount Vernon by Washington; an autograph letter from Washington; an old and time-stained leather-covered book containing Washington's letters to congress, written in 1774 to 1778, and invaluable as a historic record.

Those who are descended from the men of Shirley, Massachusetts, will be interested to know that a large boulder has recently been placed on the common where the minute men gathered before they marched to war. This boulder has inscribed upon it the names of all who served in the Revolutionary war from Shirley.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give the full name and address of the writer.
3. Write, with great plainness, names of persons and places.
4. In answering queries, always give the date of the magazine, the number of the query and the signature.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query, and a stamped envelope when any communication is to be forwarded.

Direct all communications to:

* *Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Conn.*

1. MALTBY.—Benjamin Maltby was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; served seven years; was a pensioner. Can any one give his military record?—A. D. W. F.
2. CARPENTER.—Daniel Carpenter, born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania; was buried in Haukey's graveyard, Westmoreland county,

Pennsylvania. His services during the Revolutionary war are inquired for.—V. S. H.

3. MCFARLAND.—William McFarland served in Revolutionary war. Left Pennsylvania for Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1799. His military record is desired.—V. S. H.

4. FRISBIE.—The descendants of Israel Frisbie (born March 8, 1793; married July 4, 1819, Sarah DeCamp, of Cincinnati) would like to learn of his ancestry. He was from Connecticut. His widow married Mr. Samuel Hall.—D. T. H.

5. McMULLEN.—Would like to correspond with the descendants of James McMullen. His will was probated January 20, 1818, in York county, Pennsylvania. He mentions wife, Jean, son George, and granddaughter Maria Carter.—D. T. H.

6. TAYLOR.—Wanted the names of parents of Fenwick Taylor, and his services in Revolutionary war. His wife's name was Experience, probably daughter of Peter and Ruth (Fuller) Robinson. His children were: George, who served in Revolutionary war; John; Thomas; Jonah; Catharine, who married Abraham Hazell; Elizabeth, who married John Nixon; Susan, who married Samuel Kendall; a daughter, who married Jonathan Hayden. The family lived in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.—V. S. H.

7. TWITCHELL.—The military record of John Twitchell, of Connecticut, is desired.—M. C. P.

8. RICE.—Also the record of Revolutionary service of Oliver Rice. He married, in Hartford, Connecticut, Nancy Hawes.—M. C. P.

NOTE 1.—The record of the military service of a pensioner of the Revolutionary war may be obtained by sending a brief line of inquiry, giving the state and town from which the pensioner enlisted, to the "Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C."—L. B. N.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent for Connecticut, has been appointed by Governor Lounsbury to represent the state at the Paris exposition.

We would call attention to the article in this number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE on the life of Martha Jefferson Randolph, the eldest and most distinguished daughter of Thomas Jefferson, because it contains much hitherto unwritten history. The author who still lives at the old

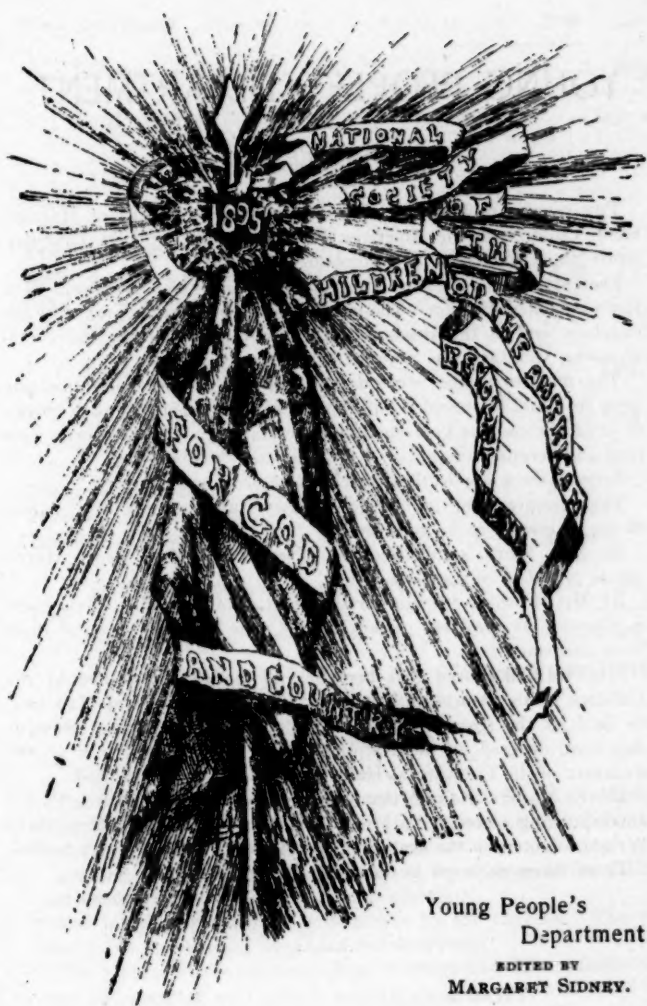
Randolph home "Edgehill" is the honorary member of the Albemarle Chapter, of Charlottesville, Virginia, and wrote this paper for that body.

Mrs. Mary Frances Gibson, a member of the Western Reserve Chapter, has been appointed by Governor Nash, of Ohio, to represent that state at the Paris exposition.

Mrs. Jay O. Moss, a member of the Martha Pitkin Chapter and vice-president general of the National Society, has secured the sum of fifty thousand dollars from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in aid of the free library of Sandusky, Ohio.

We present in this number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the first of a series of articles on heraldry by Miss Elizabeth Clifford Neff, a skilled genealogist, who has made a special study of the subject. She is the author of a pamphlet on heraldry, the genealogies of the Neff family, and "An Anglican study in Christian Symbolism," an able contribution to the literature of the American church.

Burke A. Hinsdale, Ph. D., LL. D., author of "A Connecticut Town in the Revolutionary War" which appears in this number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, is professor of the Science and Art of Teaching in the University of Michigan. He is a member of the American Historical Association, of the Historical and Archaeological Society of Ohio, and honorary member of the Virginia Historical Society. He has contributed extensively to historical literature and his works have received the warmest commendation. Some of his best known works are: "The Old Northwest," "President Garfield and Education," "The American Government," "How to Study and Teach History." He was the close friend of President Garfield and was chosen by the family to edit the works of the martyr president.



MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

Young People's
Department

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

APRIL MEETING.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, April 5th, at 10 o'clock, in Columbian University.

Present: Mrs. Lothrop, national president; Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Hamlin. The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, and in the absence of the recording secretary the corresponding secretary was requested to take the minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting and of the special meeting were read and approved. The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary, and the treasurer were read and accepted.

Seventy-three application papers were read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization sent in the names of the following to be confirmed:

By Mrs. Story, state director of New York, Mrs. Henry Harrison as president of a society.

By Mrs. Fowler, director for the District of Columbia, Miss Sadie S. Drowne, as president of the Nellie Custis Society. Both of them were confirmed.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that hereafter all money contributed by the Children of the American Revolution for the Continental Hall fund be held by the treasurer of the Children of the American Revolution until ordered by the National Board to be turned over to the treasurer of the Continental Hall fund. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Hamlin that letters of sympathy be written by the corresponding secretary to Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith and Mrs. Mary Wright Wooten on the death of their mother. Seconded and carried.

There being no more business the Board adjourned.

LIZZIE S. CROMWELL,
Acting Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT, APRIL 1 TO 30, 1900.

April 1st, Balance brought forward, \$436 45

RECEIPTS.

From fees, \$21 00
From badges, 32 00

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

65

From certificates,	3 00
Receipts for April,	56 00
Total receipts,	\$492 45

EXPENDITURES.

Luckett & Dyer, rent of Columbia Theater, orchestra and rehearsal,	\$65 00
Revenue stamps (treasurer),	10
April 18 and 21, revenue stamps (treasurer),	1 00
April 30, invested in Savings Bank,	300 00
April 30, registrar (clerical help),	17 00
Total expenditures,	\$383 10
Cash on hand,	\$109 35

IN CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL FUND.

From Joseph Buckley Society,	\$3 00
Invested in mortgage,	1,000 00
Invested in Savings Bank,	300 00
Total in Continental Memorial Hall Fund,	1,303 00
Grand total,	\$1,412 35

VIOLET BLAIR JANIN.

MAY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University on Thursday, May 3, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Hamlin, who presided in the absence of the national president, Mrs. Cromwell and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

Fifty application papers were read and approved. The recording secretary was instructed to send a number of charters to the vice-president in charge of organization, who is absent in California, for her signature, so that the business of the recording secretary may be carried on.

The name of Mrs. J. L. Funston, of St. Louis, was presented for confirmation as president of "Betsey Johnson" Society. Confirmed. There being no more business the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

TREASURER'S REPORT, MAY 1 TO 31, 1900.

May 1st, Balance brought forward, \$109 35

RECEIPTS.

From fees \$46 75
 From badges, 21 00
 From certificates, 4 00

Receipts for May, 71 75

Total receipts, \$181 10

EXPENDITURES.

Paul Steele, for engraving certificates, \$2 90
 Bryan Adams, for printing postals, 6 25
 May 9th, Recording secretary (express, stationery, &c.), 1 12
 May 9th, Morrison Paper Co., 60
 May 21st, Bailey, Banks & Biddle, medals, badges, &c., 6 92
 May 24th, Mrs. Heth, registrar (clerical assistance), 16 00
 May 24th, Stamps and registered letters, 1 00
 May 24th, Revenue stamps, 20
 May 24th, Wm. Morrison, record book, 1 50

Total expenditures, 116 49

Cash on hand, \$64 61

IN CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL FUND.

Continental Hall Memorial Fund, \$3 00
 Cash on note, 1,000 00
 Invested in Savings Bank, 300 00

Total in Continental Hall Fund, 1,303 00

Grand total, \$1,367 61

V. BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

Independence Hall Society, Children of the American Revolution, was delightfully entertained by two of its members, Masters Joseph Le Conte Perkins and Francis Everson Perkins. The invitations had excited a great deal of interest, reading as follows:

"How the Lion held a Great Feast at His Court and How Isgrim, the Wolf, and His wife Curtise, the Hound, and Chanticleer, the Cock, told their tales of Reynard, the Fox, and what the king said."

JOSEPH LE CONTE PERKINS,

FRANCIS EVERSON PERKINS,

March 31st, 3 p. m.

Independence Hall Society, C. A. R.

413 So. Broad St.

When the eventful day arrived the first part of the program proved to be twenty-seven stereopticon views taken from the paintings of Kaulbach, and illustrating Goethe's poem of "Reynard, the Fox."

After this came ten or twelve moving pictures, and then came the piece de resistance, the phonoscope, showing on the screen the wonderful geometrical figures and colors in the wave of sound, as it falls on the ear, in speaking and singing. Each note was found to have its own color and form, and the exhibition was most beautiful and highly instructive. In the intermission, before the phonoscope was brought forward, ice cream and cake were served, and an informal reception followed.

HARRIET J. BAIRD HUEY,

Regent.

A meeting of the George Rogers Clark Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was held Friday afternoon, April 27th, at the home of Mrs. Robert A. Williams, Cambridge avenue. The program was as follows:

Salute to the Flag, by the society.

Recitation, "Our Flag of Liberty," Margaret B. Reynolds.

"America," by the society.

Address by the Rev. Edwin G. Richardson.

Recitation, "The Minuet," Ruth Wallace.

Piano solo, "Silent Love," Charles B. Quarles.

Paper on "The Battle of Lexington," Carl Henning.

Vocal solo, "Life's Lullaby," Miss Gula Sabine.

"Star Spangled Banner," by the society.

The following is a synopsis of the address of the Rev. Edwin Richardson, of St. James church:

The speaker gave an account of the attack on the Sixth Massachusetts regiment when it passed through his home in Baltimore, April 19, 1861; of the method of barricading the streets with sugar hogs-heads; of the coming of the wounded from the battle of Bull Run to that city; and of the raid made by the rebels near his country home in Harford County, Maryland, and the stealing of some fine horses.

He then distinguished between patriotism founded on religious

feeling, illustrated by the Jews in ancient times and the Mohammedans to-day; patriotism founded on commercial competition, illustrated by the rivalries of cities about the land-locked Mediterranean, such as Cortona, Sybaris, Carthage; patriotism founded on political ambition, illustrated by imperial Rome, and also by modern France, Germany and Russia; and the Anglo-Saxon idea of patriotism founded on the love of the home and personal liberty.

He then showed that both the Boer and the Filipino wars were in contradiction with the Teutonic conception of patriotism, and in accord with the Latin idea of conquest.

He further distinguished between the false Americanism which is called jingoism, and the true Americanism of Washington, Lincoln and Grant.

He also showed that every mother, every locomotive engineer, every miner, is quite as heroic as Dewey or Hobson, and that paying strict obedience to the law of the family, the school, the church and the state, was the sort of heroism our country now sorely needs.

After relating the story of a brave girl caught in a railway wreck, and of a courageous boy overwhelmed in a storm while out fishing with his father, he appealed to the society to love the flag of the fatherland more because it is the symbol of the nation's right, than of the nation's might.

There is a little organization known as the Abraham Whipple Society, Children of the American Revolution, of which the general public has trifling knowledge, but which has been in existence about four years. Sons and daughters of Daughters of the American Revolution are eligible to membership, and are banded together for patriotic purposes. Heretofore the association has held members' meetings exclusively, but Saturday afternoon it gave the first entertainment of a public nature in the Alcazar, to secure a contribution to the Nathaniel Greene monument fund, and the affair, which was in the nature of a sale and entertainment, was thoroughly successful from every view point.

Festoons of red, white and blue adorned the walls of the hall and stacks of muskets and warlike accoutrements significantly adorned the platform. At brightly trimmed booths May baskets and candy, lemonade and ices were dispensed, Miss Hope S. Fisk and Miss Harriet L. Goff having charge of the former, Miss Madeleine Greene and Miss Marjorie Thornton attending the latter. Miss Helen Hall and Miss Louise Barker supervised a grab box.

The entertainment program was given by local talent, with the exception of Mrs. W. H. Stearns, of Newton, Massachusetts, who assisted with several delightful readings, and the list throughout met with a deserved cordial reception. Following is the program in full:

Recitation, "Granthier's Musket," Mrs. Stearns; violin solo, Miss Alice Lorraine Johnson; reading, "Mrs. Bilger's Muley Cow," Mrs.

Stearns; piano duet, Miss Helen and Master Leonard Blodgett, attired as Martha and George Washington; reading, "The Story of the Baby and the Burden of It," Mrs. Stearns; vocal selection, Miss Mercy Kent; reading, "The Spinning Wheel," Mrs. Stearns, with piano accompaniment by Miss Alice Read; recitation, "The Children's Hour," Miss Marion Harley; reading, "Money Musk," Miss Stearns, Miss Read accompanist.

The committee of arrangements consisted of Miss Bessie Capron Walker, Miss Ethel Stephens Pervear, Miss Hope Walker, Miss Alice Read, Miss Alice Loraine Johnson and Miss Hope S. Fisk, and the social and financial results of their efforts proved most encouraging.

By invitation of Harriette and William Moseley, members of Amos Morris Society, Children of the American Revolution, that society was delightfully entertained at the New Haven House last Saturday afternoon, from 4 until 6 o'clock. The parlor was prettily trimmed with flags and red and white carnations, red, white and blue being the society colors, each member wearing a red, white and blue badge at the meetings. There were 29 children present. The exercises opened with the customary "Salute to the Flag." This was the first meeting at which the society has had a flag of its own. A handsome one, with broad ribbon streamers, bearing the name and date of organization of the society, floating from the staff, having been purchased from the proceeds of the "Old-Fashioned Tea Party" given by the society last fall. On exhibition for the first time also was the society charter, which has been framed in wood cut from the old Amos Morris house at Morris Cove. In each corner is a simple design of oak leaves and acorns, carved by Miss Jessica Holmes, one of the officers of the society. A brass plate tells the story of the wood, and the whole makes a very neat frame. Permission has been asked to hang it in the New Haven Colony Historical Society building. The society scrap book, containing newspaper clippings and other items of interest to the organization from its start to the present time, was passed around for inspection.

Another article of interest was a handsome certificate just received from the Lafayette Memorial Commission in acknowledgment of the money contributed by the Amos Morris Society for the statue of Lafayette to be unveiled at Paris on July 4th.

After the business meeting a piano solo was played by Marguerite Fiske, and a recitation given by Ruth Phillips. Then came two papers on the "Invasion of New Haven by the British, July 5, 1779," Joel Sperry telling of the coming of the British through West Haven, and Ruth Spalding giving an account of the landing on the east shore.

Mrs. George F. Newcomb and Mr. Julius Morris were invited guests for the afternoon, and added much to the interest aroused by the papers, as they related several family anecdotes of that memorable

day. Mr. Morris presented to the society a photograph of his great-grandfather, Amos Morris.

Ice cream and cakes were served, and the meeting adjourned after singing "America."

Three new members applied at this meeting for admission to the society.—New Haven Register, Sunday, May 13, 1900.

The members of Isaac Wheeler Society, Children of the American Revolution, held an important session yesterday afternoon, in the parish house connected with the Congregational church. The rooms had been beautifully draped with flags, and trimmed with fragrant flowers, and were filled to their capacity with the many friends of the society. The meeting was called to order by the president of Isaac Wheeler Society at 3 o'clock, and the following program was rendered:

Music—Medley, Miss Harriet Browne; prayer, Rev. C. F. Luther; music; salute of flag, children.

Mrs. Slocumb then gave a report of the formation of the fifteen societies in Connecticut. Nine of these are in New London County and they prove the patriotic work done by Mrs. Slocumb. After the report followed the presentation of the Hero's Medal to Lieutenant Walter T. Fish. This medal was presented at the public patriotic meeting, February 22, during the annual convention in Washington, District of Columbia. It was the gift of the National Society in recognition of this hero member. The local society also presented the lieutenant with a life honorary associate badge.

A solo was then rendered by Mrs. Fannie Fish, which was followed by an address by Rev. John McVey, in his usual happy style. Prof. J. K. Bucklyn was then called upon, and he spoke for the Grand Army of the Republic, after which all were invited to partake of a collation.

The young man who is thus honored is Lieutenant Walter T. Fish. Mr. Fish is a Mystic young man, whose father served in the war of the rebellion as a colonel. The young man has always resided in Mystic, and joined the Children of the American Revolution when it was organized. He was also a member of Company I of New London for some time. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company H, Third Connecticut Volunteers, and was made second lieutenant of that company, and was with them until after the end of the war. His splendid record in this company is a just cause of pride for the local society, which also feels itself honored in the presentation.



IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. SARA SCOTT KINGSBURY.—Once more death has entered the Annie Wood Elderkin Chapter and taken one of its beloved members. Mrs. Sara Scott Kingsbury, died at South Coventry, Connecticut, April 29, 1900.

Since God wisely and in love has taken our sister from us, it becomes us to rejoice with her that she is freed from pain and severe suffering which she bore with great patience, and is now safe at home in her Father's house.

Resolved, That we the members of this chapter express our sincere sorrow at the loss of one who though unable often to meet with us was ever ready to respond to our every call as far as lay in her power.

Resolved, That we as a chapter extend our sympathy to the bereaved husband, the aged mother, and to the brother. Also that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records of the chapter, and that they be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and in the "Daily Chronicle;" and that a copy be presented to each member of the family.

MRS. EMMA CHARLOTTE WHITE BARKER.—Died April 8, 1900.

By a providence, sad to us, the wisdom of which we cannot yet discern, Death's angel summoned one of our members with a suddenness startling to all.

We desire as a chapter to express our sincere regret for the death of Mrs. Barker, one of our charter members, taken from a wide circle of friends and the center of a lovely hospitable home.

We desire also to testify our appreciation of her character, made manifest by her cheerful, brave and active life. She was "given to hospitality," and only those who knew her best, understood her many

kindly unselfish acts. We would also express our profound sympathy for the family upon whom so heavy a bereavement has fallen.

Resolved, That this expression of the sentiments of the Chemung Chapter be spread upon its minutes, and a copy be sent to the family.

MRS. SABRA A. MUSSEY.—

WHEREAS, God in his infinite love and wisdom has called unto himself our only "real daughter," Mrs. Sabra A. Mussey, who entered into rest April 7, 1900, at Atkinson, Illinois, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Nowers, after a long and useful life of almost ninety-two years,

Resolved, That as a chapter we express our sorrow at this sad event which has taken from us one whose memory will be always cherished, for in her happy, hopeful life, her courage and patience in suffering, she paid a noble tribute to womanhood.

Resolved, That we extend to the members of her family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, that they be entered upon the records of the chapter, and a copy sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MRS. LYMAN WHITNEY ALLEN (nee Mena Irwin).—Born January 13, 1855, near Sigourney, Iowa. Fell asleep March 29, 1900, at Newark, New Jersey. Chaplain of the Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Allen was descended from Archibald Steele, who served his country for fifty-seven years. He was adjutant to General Benedict Arnold at the storming of Quebec, and was later appointed by General Washington, colonel of the Western expedition. Also, from John Irwin, of Ohio, who rendered valuable service during the war of the American Revolution.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to call to himself one who was made perfect through long and patient suffering; therefore,

Resolved, That in the falling asleep of Mena Irwin Allen the Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has sustained the loss of a pure and winning Christian character, and one of the most valued members of this patriotic organization.

Resolved, That we proffer our sincerest sympathy to the Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen and his family and assure them that we mourn with them.

MRS. EUNICE MARIA REYNOLDS.—The Ruth Hart Chapter, of Meriden, Connecticut, mourns the loss of one of its

cherished members, Mrs. Eunice Maria Reynolds, who died in Meriden, March 29th, 1900. She had been with us but one short year, but she had so endeared herself to us by her interest in the work of the society, by her benevolence and by her loveliness of character, that her death is felt with a sense of personal loss by each member of the chapter. Her example, showing all womanly and unselfish virtues, is our precious heritage.

MRS. EMMA STRAUGHN WYETH.—

We, the members of the Hetuck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, desire to give expression to our feelings, at the death of one of our members and the registrar of our chapter, Mrs. Emma Straughn Wyeth, who died at Newark, Ohio, March 26, 1900, and to show our respect for her memory, therefore be it

Resolved, That as a chapter and as individuals we express our sorrow at this sad event which has taken from us one who was in full sympathy with the aims and interests of this society, and whose ability as an officer and worth as a member we fully appreciate; and

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family and that a copy of these resolutions be sent them; also that they be spread upon the records of this society and be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MRS. CLARA M. SESSIONS.—

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Clara M. Sessions, a charter member of this chapter, in Springfield, Massachusetts, we have lost not only one of our earliest managers, but one of our most faithful members, one whose hands and counsel never failed to respond to the call of chapter work.

Resolved, That because of her devotion to the interests of the chapter and the sweetness of her character, her loss will be sincerely mourned and her memory long preserved in the hearts of her co-workers as well as in the official annals of the chapter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her husband, Mr. William R. Sessions; enrolled upon the records of the chapter, and mailed to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for insertion in that organ of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. ELIZA ELDRIDGE FISH.—Died at Mystic, Connecticut, March 19, 1900, Mrs. Eliza Eldridge Fish, a member of Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

WHEREAS, Our beloved sister has fallen asleep to awake in her heavenly home; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extend to the bereaved husband, daughter and sisters their heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction.

Resolved, That the chapter will ever hold their dear sister in loving remembrance. Her nobility of character endeared her to all who knew her. The memory of her gracious womanliness can never be taken away, but will live as an inspiration to those who still remain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our sister, entered upon the records of the chapter, published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and local newspapers.

MRS. CATHARINE MOWER BOARDMAN.—Died at Cedar Falls, Iowa, March 10th, 1900, Mrs. Catharine Mower Boardman, aged eighty years and eighteen days. She was born at Danube, Herkimer county, New York. Her father, Peter Mower, served in the war of the Revolution. She was one of two sisters, who were "real daughters" of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the other sister, Mrs. William Baldwin, five years her senior, being a member of the Camden Chapter, Camden, New Jersey.

In the death of Mrs. Boardman, the Waterloo and Cedar Falls Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, lose a most honored member and "real daughter;" a woman of strong individuality; one whose heart was young although the fore score mile-stone had been passed, and whose kindly spirit and useful life have made her a worthy example to all. Mrs. Boardman was an enthusiastic member of the chapter, and her presence always gave us a rare inspiration and the remembrance of her father's life as a soldier in the struggle of the colonies for liberty seemed to connect us by a living chain to that eventful past. The chain has been broken, and for the first time in the short life of our chapter a member has gone away to the beautiful beyond. A benevolent spirit made her a part of every religious and charitable enterprise. Truly we can say that the world is the better for her life.

MRS. NEWTON H. MOORE.—"Entered through the gates into the city," Friday evening, March 8th, 1900, Mrs. Newton H. Moore, a member of the Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville, Ohio. This lovable Christian woman, Mary Munson Moore, was one of our charter members. The tidings of her death

came to our chapter as a great shock, a personal grief, and irreparable loss.

She was a loved and loving wife, a happy mother, and from early girlhood an earnest Christian. A graduate of one of our oldest western seminaries, proficient in art and culture, she attracted those who met her, and her sweet dignity and gracious womanliness endeared her to all.

Descended from a long line of Revolutionary ancestors on both paternal and maternal sides, her sterling qualities of mind and heart and her patriotism were a cherished inheritance. Her family cultivated patriotism. Her father, Colonel H. D. Munson, and four brothers proved its heredity by promptly responding to the country's call in the sorrowful days of '61 and '65, her eldest brother, Judge G. D. Munson, as well as her father being a colonel.

Believing no one could take the mother's place with her children, Mrs. Moore was not always at our chapter meetings, but she was always an ardent Daughter of the American Revolution, and her papers on patriotic topics were very helpful.

We as a chapter extend to her bereaved husband, her four little ones, her only sister and her four brothers, our sincere heartfelt sympathy in this their great bereavement and deep sorrow, which we share. God has early called her to the "heavenly mansions," but we as a chapter thank him for her beautiful Christian character, for the way in which she fulfilled the duties of wife, mother and patriot. We as a chapter shall ever hold her in loving remembrance. We as a chapter desire to record this brief memorial in our AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MRS. EMELINE NOBLE HOLLISTER.—Born January 7, 1802; died April 1, 1900. A "real daughter" of the Sabra Trumbull Chapter. She was the daughter of Gordon Noble, a soldier in the Revolution. She knew how to live and had learned how to die. The chapter passed these resolutions:

Resolved, That a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Emeline Noble Hollister be tendered to her friends and be placed upon the pages of our Magazine in memoriam.

Resolved, That a copy of this testimonial be entered on the records of Sabra Trumbull Chapter.

BOOK NOTICES.

"LINEAGE BOOK, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION." Volume XI. For sale by the Curator of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

This volume is just from the press and contains the names and lineages of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution from number 10,001 to 11,000. On its roll are to be found, with the record of their revolutionary services, the names of Benjamin Franklin, Sarah Franklin Bache, Robert Livingston, Israel Putnam, John Adams, Thomas Nelson and many others of note. But more valuable are the accounts of the heroic deeds of many patriots who are comparatively unknown. All of these records have been carefully verified and many of them are now, for the first time, made available for the use of the public. These gathered facts will be a source of inspiration to patriotic endeavor through the coming generations. The eleven volumes already printed contain accounts of the services of nearly twenty thousand patriots. These books are of particular interest to the genealogist. They should be found on the shelves of every public and historical library and in the hands of every chapter registrar of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Many questions can be answered and many problems solved by a reference to their pages. This volume especially appeals to the one thousand "Daughters" who will find here the record of the brave deeds of their sires.

NAF-NEFF HISTORY, (Addenda), by Miss Elizabeth Clifford Neff. For sale by the author, Cleveland, Ohio.

In a pamphlet of 36 pages is given the complete Revolutionary records of Captain Rudolph Neff and Ensign Aaron Scout, of Pennsylvania, and Major Thomas Smythe, Jr., of Maryland. Every statement is proved and the authorities are cited. Incidentally the names of many others who served in the Revolutionary war are mentioned.

THE LOVE STORY OF URSULA WOLCOTT, by Charles Knowles Bolton, Librarian of the Library of the Boston Athenaeum.

The story of the fair Ursula and the shy Mathew Griswold and how she taught him his own mind is told in pleasing verse. The temper

of the times is shown by a sketch of "The banished minister of God." The Daughters of the American Revolution have a chapter named after Ursula Wolcott, whose father, brother, husband and son, filled successively the chair of governor of Connecticut. There is also a chapter named for her illustrious grandmother, Martha Pitkin. But the interest in the poem will not be confined to them.

PRUDENCE WRIGHT AND THE WOMEN WHO GUARDED THE BRIDGE, by Mary L. P. Shattuck, Pepperell, Massachusetts.

This account of Prudence Wright, a woman of the Revolution, was written by the regent of the chapter named for her. Everything that record or tradition can furnish has been gathered. The picture is made more complete by a sketch of the town, an account of the trying experiences of pioneer life, the little meeting-house with its "one glass window." The genealogies of the different actors are carefully given. The interest centers in Prudence Wright, who with her guard keep the bridge over the Nashua, captured the Tory, Col. Whiting, and sent his treasonable documents to the committee of safety. The names of many of the women of her guard are given. In giving this interesting life of Prudence Wright, Mrs. Shattuck is carrying out one of the objects of the society.

EARLY HISTORY OF PIQUA AND SOME OF THE PIONEER WOMEN, by Piqua Chapter.

Piqua has its traditions and its history not less interesting than those of the coast towns, and the chapter at Piqua, Ohio, have gathered them into a series of sketches. They are doing valuable work in thus honoring the pioneers and in giving us "much fascinating history and interesting bits of lore."

ON THE WOOING OF MARTHA PITKIN, *Being a Versified Narrative of the Time of the REGICIDES in COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND.* By Charles Knowles Bolton, Librarian of Boston Athenaeum Library. Small, Maynard and Company, Publishers, Boston.

This dainty little book is another welcome contribution to our knowledge of the lives and loves of the Puritan maidens. It is printed on old-time paper with old-time type. Martha Pitkin was born in London in 1638 and came out to the New World with her brother, William Pitkin, attorney-general for Connecticut. Her coming made a commotion, and even the staid minister, the Rev. Thomas Robbins, was moved to write concerning the havoc she was creating in masculine breasts and the difficulty of finding a suitable husband for her. All of which and more is told in fitting verse by the author.

THE MEMOIRS OF JAMES AND MERIBAH FARMER, *by their daughter, Lydia Ethel Farmer Painter.*

This tribute to two most gracious and useful lives is written with tender grace. The sketches of the pioneer life and the noting of the honorable colonial and revolutionary ancestry show the spirit of the true historian and lover of her country.

ERRATUM.

Vol. 16, p. 996. Insert in report of members present at the special meeting of the National Board of Management, February 17, 1900, Mrs. George M. Thornton, state regent of Rhode Island.

"The delay in publishing the minutes of the recent meetings of the Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was caused by the necessity for using the allotted space for the record of the Continental Congress and the reports of the State Regents."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1900.

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(Term of office expires 1901.)

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Oklahoma,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
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HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into

local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

May 2, 1900.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, May 2d, the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Roebing, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers; and of the State Regents, Mrs. Talcott, of Illinois; Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General then read the minutes of the previous meeting.

After a few corrections, it was moved and carried that the minutes be accepted.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board:* I am pleased to report that I have received answers from committee notifications sent out, as follows: Committee on National University: Mrs. Walworth accepts the chairmanship of this committee; Mrs. Fontaine, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. A. Leo Knott and Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, have also consented to serve. Committee to prevent desecration of the Flag: Mrs. Thornton accepts appointment; Magazine Committee: Mrs. Burrows will serve on this committee. Mrs. Thom accepts position on the Supervising Committee. Mrs. Ambler on Prison Ships Committee. Mrs. Burrows regrets that she will be unable to accept appointment to this committee. Mrs. Warren accepts on Continental Hall Committee.

I have written to Mr. Randolph J. Bodner, thanking him in the name of the National Board, for the presentation of the photograph of Mrs. Harrison, taken from the portrait in the Executive Mansion, and thanking him for the use of the plate of the same in the report of our Society to the Smithsonian Institution.

It was my pleasure to transmit to the President General a copy of the resolution of the Board, wishing her health and happiness during her approaching trip to Europe, while meeting the duties devolving upon her as a representative of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Government of the United States.

I also transmitted the action of the Board to Hon. T. C. Platt, and to Mr. Ernest C. Bliss for their kind courtesy in sending the wreath for the Venezuelan patriot, Miranda, free of charge to Caracas.

Following the instructions of the Board, I have corresponded with the firm of Caldwell & Co. in regard to the design for the proposed new cover of the Magazine, and will submit his letters together with others during this session of the Board.

Number of letters and postals written, 97; committee notices, 47.

Inasmuch as the Recording Secretary General was not a member of the committee named since the adjournment of the Ninth Continental Congress, to edit or revise the proceedings of the Congress, thereby relinquishing the custody and supervision of all motions, minutes, or official matter of the Congress, I respectfully request the National Board of Management will, by formal action, exempt the Recording Secretary General from all responsibility of such matter of the Ninth Continental Congress as would naturally come within her official jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Alden moved that the report of the Recording Secretary General be accepted without the recommendation. Carried.

Miss McBlair moved that the regular order of business of the Board be suspended, to send an expression of sympathy to the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Henry, who has recently sustained a bereavement in the death of her brother. Carried.

Miss Hetzel moved "That resolutions of condolence be transmitted to the Corresponding Secretary General, on the death of her brother, Dr. Richard Forrest Kearney, said resolutions to be forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary General immediately." Unanimously carried.

The regular order of business was resumed.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Letters received, 141; letters written, 70. Application blanks issued, 3,622; Constitutions, 562; membership circulars, 442; Caldwell circulars, 384.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator for April, 1900:

Office Expenses.

Amount received,	\$30 00
Amount expended,	\$37 98

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received,	\$10 00
Amount expended,	\$12 98

Amount received for articles sold from March 1 to May 1, 1900:

Rosettes,	\$42 20
Directory,	2 59
Ribbon,	27 80
Statute Book,	1 65
Calendars,	4 00
Daughters of the American Revolution Singing Book,	33 00
Lineage Books, Vols. I-X,	136 10
Book,	80

Total,	\$218 25
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Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 386; applications verified awaiting dues, 91; applications on hand not verified, 60. Daughters of revolutionary soldiers presented for membership, 3. Deaths, 40. Badge permits issued, 95.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

Registrar General.

It was moved and carried that the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management the ballot had been cast for the members present in the report of the Registrar General and they were declared duly elected members of the National Society.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted.

Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, asked permission to make a short report verbally, having an important engagement to meet.

It was moved and carried that the regular business be set aside to hear the statement of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Mrs. Lindsay stated that there were some articles spoken of at the Congress of 1900 that were to be presented to the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, and the same had been accepted by the Congress. They were not, however, relics, but a special china of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, and would be interesting on account of the pictures of revolutionary characters on each piece. Mrs. Lindsay further said: "In unpacking the box, I found that one of the pieces was broken, one corner of the tea caddy being chipped. I wish the Board to understand that I did not break this. Whether or not it was broken before it reached me, I do not know. I know of no way in which it could have been broken at my home. I would like instructions of the Board as to what action, if any, is necessary to be taken in the matter."

After some further explanation and description of the china, which was the gift of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, through Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Lindsay stated that the committee had not yet been called for a meeting, and this was simply a short account, the report to be given at a later meeting of the Board.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we receive, with interest, the statements made by the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee." Carried.

The regular order of business was resumed.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management:* I have to report the expiration by limitation of Mrs. Earle Harrison Bolinger's Regency, at Waco, Texas, and that of Mrs. Emma K. Herndon, at Georgetown, Kentucky.

The appointments, by the respective State Regents, of the following ladies: Mrs. Aurora Pryor McClellan, Athens, Alabama; Mrs. Annie Perry Winslow, Saco, Maine; Miss Ellen Mecum, Salem, New Jersey;

Mrs. Josie Downs Marshall, Waco, Texas, and Mrs. Addie Hoyt Fargo, Lake Mills, Wisconsin.

Charter applications issued, 5; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 4. Letters written, 83.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

It was moved and carried that the appointments be confirmed by the Board and upon motion, the report was accepted.

Announcement was made of the receipt of a letter from Madam de Chambrun, of Paris, granddaughter of General de Lafayette, in which Madam de Chambrun accepts the Chapter Regency in Paris.

At one o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2 p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 2, 1900.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The Registrar General asked permission to present a supplementary report. This being granted, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the names of members presented in the supplementary report and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, MARCH 31- APRIL 30, 1900.

CURRENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

On hand March 31, 1900.	\$20,327 22
Annual dues (\$2,044.00, less \$113.00 refunded),...	\$1,931 00
Initiation fees (\$408.00, less \$4.00 refunded),	404 00
Blanks,	40
New certificates,	1 00
Life certificates,	3 00
Directory sales,	2 50
Ribbon sales,	27 80
Rosette sales (\$42.00, less \$40.00 paid for them),..	2 40
Statute Book sales,	1 65
Lineage Book sales, Vol. I,	\$4 10
Lineage Book sales, Vol. II,	3 00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. III,	3 00

Lineage Book sales, Vol. IV,	2 00	
Lineage Book sales, Vol. V,	5 00	
Lineage Book sales, Vol. VI,	4 00	
Lineage Book sales, Vol. VII,	6 00	
Lineage Book sales, Vol. VIII,	7 00	
Lineage Book sales, Vol. IX,	11 00	
Lineage Book sales Vol. X,	91 00	
	<u>\$136 10</u>	
Less expenses of clerical service,.....	120 00	
		16 10
Interest on current investment,	20 00	
		<u>\$2,409 85</u>
Total cash of Current Fund, April 30, 1900,		\$22,737 07

CURRENT FUND.

EXPENDITURES.

Official Stenographer, Ninth Congress,	\$425 00	
Credential and admittance cards and tickets, Ninth Congress,	9 50	
Rent of table for R. R. Committee, Ninth Con- gress,	75	
Spoons for 26 pages, Ninth Congress,	39 00	
Engrossing for Soldiers' Home, South Dakota, resolutions of Ninth Congress,	7 50	
	<u>\$481 75</u>	
Balance of amount voted by Congress for Smithsonian reports,	470 00	
Repairs of typewriter, Recording Secretary Gen- eral,	\$5 00	
Additional postage on nurses' certificates, Record- ing Secretary General,	8 00	
Stenographer and Chief Clerk, Recording Secre- tary General,	100 00	
		113 00
Postage on application blanks, Corresponding Secretary General,	\$10 00	
10,000 application blanks, Corresponding Secre- tary General,	91 15	
Clerical service, Corresponding Secretary Gen- eral,	50 00	
	<u>151 15</u>	

Binding records, Registrar General,	\$9 50	
Engrossing 411 certificates, Registrar General, ..	41 10	
Stationery, Registrar General,	9 30	
Cards, badge permits and postals, Registrar General,	26 00	
Clerical service, Registrar General,	150 00	
		235 90
Stationery for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	\$9 90	
60 parchment charters for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, ..	11 80	
Clerical service for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	50 00	
Card catalogue clerk for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	50 00	
		121 70
Old King William County Families, Librarian General,	\$2 25	
Three pamphlet binders, Librarian General, ...	1 14	
Additions to Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, Librarian General,	1 00	
		4 39
Curator, salary for April, General Office,	\$75 00	
Two dozen binding cases, General Office,	7 30	
Rent for April, General Office,	139 50	
Indexer's salary for April, General Office,	50 00	
Stationery, General Office,	6 30	
		278 10
Stationery for President General (ordered March 12),	17 35	
Stationery for Assistant Historian General,	2 72	
Spoons for "Real Daughters."		
Mrs. Pauline T. Deyo, <i>Brattleboro Chapter</i> , Vermont;		
Mrs. Laura E. Roberts, <i>Mercy Warren Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,		4 80
<i>Stationery for State Regents.</i>		
Alabama,	\$1 83	
Connecticut,	1 83	
Delaware,	1 22	
Georgia,	1 22	
Kentucky,	1 22	
New York,	1 22	
North Dakota,	1 22	
South Carolina,	1 22	
Texas,	61	
Wisconsin,	2 30	
		13 89

State Regents' Postage.

District of Columbia,	\$5 00	
Missouri,	5 00	
Ohio,	5 00	
Vermont,	5 00	
Kansas,	5 50	
Indiana,	5 00	
South Carolina,	5 00	
Washington,	5 00	
		40 50
Magazine expenses,		138 33
Preliminary expenses Paris Exposition,		10 72
One dozen writing pads, Treasurer General, ...	\$0 60	
Postage stamps, Treasurer General,	3 00	
Rent of Safe Deposit box for one year, Treasurer General,	5 00	
Clerical service (regular), Treasurer General, ...	125 00	
Extra clerical service, Treasurer General,	30 00	
		163 60

Total expenditures of Current Fund for the month,.. \$2,247 91

Balance on hand April 30, 1900, \$20,489 16

CURRENT FUND.

ASSETS.

Current investment, as previously reported,	\$2,000 00
Cash in bank, as above,	20,489 16

Total assets of Current Fund, April 30, 1900,..... \$22,489 16

PERMANENT FUND.

CASH RECEIPTS.

On hand March 31, 1900, \$14,498 35

Received from Charters.

Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Virginia,	\$5 00	
Big Rapids Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
De Shon Chapter, Iowa,	5 00	
Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Arkansas,	5 00	
		20 00
Commissions on calendars sold,	\$1 00	
Commission on Ye Women's Singing Book sold,	3 00	
Commission on Miss Gary's Book sold,	80	
		4 80

Life Memberships.

New York, Oneonta Chapter, Mrs. Juliette Toll Blakely,	\$12 50
Illinois, Chicago Chapter, Mrs. August Ben- zinger,	12 50
Illinois, Chicago Chapter, Mrs. J. C. Hoag,	12 50
Illinois, Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Henry C. Lytton,	12 50
Illinois, Chicago, Chapter, Mrs. Clara E. S. Mor- ris,	12 50
Illinois, Chicago Chapter, Miss Mattie M. Sinclair,	12 50
Ohio, Cincinnati Chapter, Mrs. Cora H. Craw- ford,	12 50
Massachusetts, Lexington Chapter, Mrs. Lillian T. Tibbitts,	12 50
Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Chapter, Miss Edith D. Denniston,	12 50
Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Chapter, Miss Eliza O. Denniston,	12 50
Illinois, Rockford Chapter, Mrs. N. F. Thompson,	12 50
Alaska, Mrs. V. P. Weirick,	25 00
Interest on permanent investments,	162 50
	290 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

District of Columbia Societies, Children of the American Revolution, District of Columbia, ..	\$10 00
District of Columbia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,	105 00
Chicago Chapter, Illinois,	360 00
Illinois Chapter, Illinois,	25 00
Heber Allen Chapter, Vermont,	10 00
Fort Findlay Chapter, Ohio,	5 00
Mrs. Helen F. White, State Regent (a return of postage), Maine,	3 15
Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, New York,	10 00
Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut,	50 00
Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, New York,	10 00
Independence Hall Chapter, Mrs. David Flem- ing, Pennsylvania,	100 00
Cumberland County Chapter, Pennsylvania,	10 00
Knickerbocker, Chapter, New York,	105 00
Miss Agnes B. Poor, of Warren and Prescott Chapter, Massachusetts,	1 00
Mrs. John D. McLeod, of Milwaukee Chapter, Otsego Chapter, New York,	50 00

Otsego Chapter, New York,	50
Gansevoort Chapter, New York,	25 00

Total cash of Permanent Fund, April 30, 1900, \$15,855 80

PERMANENT FUND.

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, as above,	\$15,855 80
Bonds, as previously reported,	45,000 00

Total assets of Permanent Fund April 30, 1900, \$60,855 80

COMBINED ASSETS OF BOTH FUNDS.

Current Fund cash in bank, as above,	\$20,489 16
Current Fund bonds,	2,000 00
Permanent Fund cash in bank, as above,	15,855 80
Permanent Fund bonds, as above,	45,000 00

Total assets of National Society, Daughters of the
American Revolution, April 30, 1900, \$83,344 90

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Fort Crailo Fund, previously reported,	\$42 11
War Fund, previously reported,	72 51
Meadow Garden Fund, previously reported,	265 35
Lafayette Monument Fund, previously reported,	1,833 91

Total of Special Funds, April 30, 1900, \$2,213 88

In addition to these there was the Washington Statue Fund, reported in April as \$222.53. To this was added \$2.00 received from Hannah Woodruff Chapter, making a total of \$224.53.

In accordance with the action of the Board at the meeting on April 4th, the whole of this above Washington Statue Fund was turned over to the "Association of American Women for the Presentation of a Statue of Washington to France," through Mr. E. M. Francis Riggs, their Treasurer, on April 30, 1900.

As the proposed 2 per cent. bonds have not yet been issued by the Government, I have not as yet invested the funds ordered by the Board to be invested. I have, however, written to several brokers in this city and in New York, to ascertain the lowest terms at which the bonds can be obtained when they are issued. It will probably be necessary to pay a premium of from 3½ to 4 per cent. in order to obtain them.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General stated that she had received a request from a regent of a well-known Chapter for a list of members-at-large in Massachusetts, as this Chapter regent is preparing a list of all the patriotic societies and wishes a copy from the records at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters of all Massachusetts members-at-large, offering compensation for the work, which would necessarily be done after office hours.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to furnish the list, as requested by the regent of the Paul Jones Chapter." Carried.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies of the Board*: With the Eleventh Volume of the Lineage Book we enter upon the second decade in our national numbers, for this book records the names and lineage of the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from 10,001 to 11,000. It also completes the epitomized history of our Society to the close of the year 1895.

For illustrations in this volume, on plate 1, there are the faces of Mrs. Mary Adams Quincy, Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Catherine Prince, State Regent of New Mexico; Mrs. Anne C. D. Ames, Honorary State Regent of Rhode Island. In plate II there are the portraits of Mrs. Martha A. Hand, State Regent of Kansas; Mrs. Eleanor Kinzie Gordon, State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. Rosanna Duncan Revere, Honorary State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Mary E. Bartlett Barnes State Regent of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Ida Tennessee East, Honorary State Regent of Tennessee.

We have also the name and lineage of our honored President General upon page 260 of this volume, and upon page 292 is the lineage of Mrs. Elizabeth Duane Gillespie, of Philadelphia, the great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. Upon page 64 is Mrs. Virginia Eliza Verplanck, present State Regent of New York. The President General in this volume is Mrs. John W. Foster, and there are the names of many of the earlier and most zealous workers of that day upon the National Board. It is with the deepest sorrow that we read the name of our lamented sister, Mrs. Frances W. Dickins, as Assistant Historian General for 1895. We recall a most valuable historical paper read by Mrs. Dickins at the Congress of 1896, the conclusion of her term as Historian. This paper was a resume of the early history of the Society from the beginning, portrayed in her peculiarly vivid words and manner. As a finale, we find the lineage of ten "Real Daughters" in this volume.

I recommend that there be no change made at present in the subject matter by the addition of facts not now given, in the records of individual members of our Society, in the Lineage Book, as only one more volume after this one can be prepared and issued in our official year of 1900 (judging the future by the past). I do not think

it would be courteous to my successor in the office of Historian General and Editor of the Lineage Book, for me to make a radical change in the arrangement of the story of the lineage of our members, so near the end of my term of office. I fully recognize the desirability of improvements to be made in our Lineage Books, as I have been deeply interested in the work and have made the matter a study, corresponding with some of the most experienced genealogists upon the subject.

One matter which has great weight with me in my decision is that considerable work which has already been done upon the last book for the year would be invalidated and lost if we were to make some of the changes proposed in the records. Hence, after careful consideration of the matter, it is my conscientious conclusion that it is in consonance with the dictates of official etiquette and propriety that I leave all changes to be made in the Lineage Book to the next Congress of 1901 or to my successor in the office of Historian General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

After some discussion of the recommendation contained in this report, it was moved and carried that the report of the Historian General be accepted without the recommendation.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies:* So far as the actual duties of my office are concerned, I have very little to report, but I did not expect much at this time. The Chapters will, many of them, have their meetings in June and I will give a report of the same in the autumn.

In regard to the wreath sent to Caracas, to be placed on the tomb of the patriot, Miranda, I did not find it necessary to have a card engraved, as allowed by the Board, as my letter to Mr. Loomis, our Consul to Venezuela, was sufficiently explicit for them to know that this was a gift from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which had been ordered by the Continental Congress of 1900. I received a letter from Mr. Loomis, acknowledging the floral tribute with much appreciation. Mr. Pulido, Secretary of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington, asked me to make an official statement of this matter, so that his Government could be notified. I did so and he sent a copy of this to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Secretary of State, asking them to be present at the ceremonies, which it had been decided should accompany the placing of the wreath on the tomb of Miranda, thus giving it something of an official character. I thought it would be gratifying for the Board to know that our gift was so highly appreciated by the Venezuelan Government.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies:* I have the honor to report that the following books and periodicals

have been received since the last meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Bound volumes: Old King William Homes and Families. By Peyton Neale Clarke. Louisville, 1897. Purchased. Much information relating to Virginia families is here presented in a most attractive manner.

American State Papers. Class 9, volume 19. Loaned by Mr. R. S. Hatcher. A most valuable work, as it gives statistics, etc., of revolutionary claims and pensions, not to be found elsewhere.

History of Peterborough, New Hampshire. Boston, 1876. From Mrs. Person C. Cheney, Vice-President General of New Hampshire. An extremely interesting and rare town history—of such we cannot have too many.

Military Literature in the War Department library, relating chiefly to the war for the Union. Washington, 1899. From Mr. R. S. Hatcher.

Finding list of military biography and other personal literature in the War Department library. Washington, 1899. From Mr. R. S. Hatcher.

Genealogical Register of the Nell Family. From Mrs. P. H. Nell. History of Rockland, Thomaston and South Thomaston, Maine, 2 vol. Hallowell, 1865. From Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland, Maine. We gladly welcome this town history, which makes the third in our Maine collection.

Manual of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Central Falls, 1900. From the Society through Mrs. Manning.

Unbound volumes: 1. New Hampshire at the Centennial. From Mrs. Person C. Cheney; 2. In Memoriam of Albert Smith. From Mrs. Person C. Cheney; 3. Manual of Style Governing Composition and Proof-reading. Washington, 1899. From Mr. R. S. Hatcher; 4. Bulletin No. 9, of the Bureau of Rolls. State Department. Washington, 1897. From the State Department; 5. Banquet of California Sons of the American Revolution. San Francisco, 1900. From the Society; 6. Chaplain of the Revolution. By Carlton A. Staples. A reprint from the Unitarian Review of April, 1891.

Periodicals: 1. New England Genealogical and Historical Magazine for April; 2. William and Mary College Quarterly, April; 3. Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, April; 4. Medford Historical Register, April; 5. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, April; 6. Keim and Allied Families for February; 7. Bulletin of the New York Public Library, April; 8. True Republic, May; 9. Spirit of '76 April; 10. Publications of Southern History Association, March.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

The Librarian General stated that in making certain changes in the rooms, which had been directed at the last meeting of the Board, it was found necessary to purchase matting for the library and it was important this should be put down at the time the furniture was out of the room and the other work being done. Having no funds accessible for this purpose the Librarian General, after consultation with the Treasurer General, had ordered the matting, in the hope that the Board would approve of the action, especially as they had a precedent in this matter.

Mrs. Alden moved that the report of the Librarian be accepted and the bill for the matting be paid. Carried.

The President General stated that the Board would be pleased to hear from the State Regents present.

Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin, explained some complications that had arisen in regard to the date of formation of the Fond du Lac Chapter being recognized by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and asked that the date originally taken by this Chapter be still granted them.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters stated the ground for her action in regard to fixing the date of formation of the Fond du Lac Chapter, the same being according to the strict interpretation of the Constitution.

After some discussion of the matter, Miss Forsyth moved: "That in view of the facts stated by the State Regent of Wisconsin regarding the formation of the Fond du Lac Chapter, that said Chapter be recognized as having formed on January 20th." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read an invitation from Mrs. A. L. Barber to the National Board, to a reception on her yacht for Thursday from 3 to 5 p. m.

Mrs. Crosman moved that this invitation be accepted and that the Board endeavor to arrange, so as to shorten the session sufficiently to permit all those who desire to attend the reception. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher read the following report: *Madam President and Ladies:* The committee appointed to secure a place of meeting for the Tenth Continental Congress has the honor of reporting that it has ascertained, after thorough investigation, that the only buildings which can be secured are the Grand Opera House, at a rental of \$2,800, and the Columbia Theater, with limited seating capacity, at \$1,500 for the week.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

B. MCG. SMOOT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1900.

The matter was taken under advisement by the Board, upon the request from the President General that there should be a full expression of opinion on the subject.

Mrs. Tuttle moved: "That the Grand Opera House be secured, for \$2,800. In case that cannot be secured, that the Columbia Theater be engaged for \$1,500, for the Continental Congress of 1901." Carried.

At 5.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 9.30 a. m.

Thursday, May 3, 1900.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 10 o'clock a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and upon motion, accepted.

Miss Forsyth, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, stated that there had been one short meeting of that committee and that a letter had been received from the Editor-elect of the Magazine, outlining several methods she proposed to follow. The committee had this, with certain recommendations, under consideration, but owing to the fact that several of the members of the committee were obliged to leave before a decision was arrived at, nothing definite could be reported until after the next meeting of the committee.

Mrs. Sperry was requested to take the Chair.

The President General said: "As Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, I have not much to report at this time. Mrs. Burrows and I appeared before the committee and presented our cause to the best of our ability. All we can do now is to work for the passage of the bill, and the more quickly and earnestly we work, the more likely we are to accomplish our project of Memorial Hall. I would ask the influence of every member of this Board to that end."

In reply to an inquiry from Miss Forsyth as to what kind of work the members can do in this matter who are not connected with public affairs, Mrs. Hull suggested that each member interest herself personally by endeavoring to secure the influence of her Congressman, or that of any influential public man in her locality.

The President General resumed the chair.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That the office be closed in July and August and to September 15th, at 4 o'clock p. m." Carried.

It was moved and carried that the office be closed at 12 a. m. on Saturdays during the months of July and August and until the 15th of September.

The matter of the storage of certain articles in the office was discussed, when it was moved and carried that this be left to the Purchasing Committee.

The name of Mrs. Alden was added to the Purchasing Committee.

At 11 a. m. the Board went into a Committee of the Whole.

At 11.25 a. m. the committee arose and reported progress.

It was moved and carried to take a recess of five minutes.

The President General then called a meeting of the War Committee.

Mrs. Sternberg made a statement to the committee of the work being done by the Army and Navy Chapter, this Chapter having formed a Relief Committee for aiding the families of soldiers and sailors in the United States Army and Navy, who lost their lives in the service, or are serving in the islands and away from home. The work of this Relief Committee having continued for the past two years, and attained such large proportions that it was now found necessary to ask assistance. Mrs. Sternberg suggested that it might be advisable to use the balance left in the Daughters of the American Revolution war fund for this patriotic purpose.

Upon inquiry of the Treasurer General, it was ascertained that the amount of this balance was \$72.51.

The matter being discussed in full, Mrs. Tuttle moved: "That the balance remaining in the Daughters of the American Revolution war fund be turned over to the Army and Navy Chapter, to be used for the relief of the needy families of soldiers and sailors." Carried.

Mrs. Sternberg asked permission to issue a circular letter to the Chapters, requesting assistance in this matter. The request was unanimously granted.

It was moved and carried that the War Committee adjourn, and the regular order of business be resumed.

Mrs. Seymour, Historian General, asked that the matter of distributing the Lineage Books among the Chapters be decided at this meeting of the Board, in order that the numerous letters received on this subject may be satisfactorily answered.

Upon suggestion of Miss Forsyth, the Board, by unanimous consent, agreed to delay the adjustment of the matter until the proceedings of the Continental Congress should be published in order to see the action thereon.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions of the Board in regard to members resigning, as to whether these names are to be removed from the books of the Treasurer General.

Mrs. Talcott moved: "That the Treasurer General be no longer required to carry on her books the names of the members who in reply to her inquiries, have signified their wish to withdraw from the National Society. If at any time they wish to reconsider their action, they can be re-instated on payment of the back dues, or can join again as new members." Carried.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, accompanying certain relics that had been received by this committee. The relics were displayed to the Board. Mrs. Hull moved: "That we accept with thanks the

picture and wood presented by the Dolly Madison Chapter through Mrs. Lindsay." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, requesting a certified copy of the resolution presented by Mrs. Page and carried at the Ninth Continental Congress relative to the National Park at Yorktown. It was also requested that the official seal of the National Society be placed on this certified copy.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had answered Mrs. Page's letter informing her that the Board of Management had ordered all requests concerning the proceedings of the Ninth Continental Congress to be referred to the committee appointed by the President General to revise, or edit, the proceedings, and that it was not within her jurisdiction to comply with the request. Mrs. Page's letter had been sent to this committee, but owing to the absence of a member of the committee there had been a necessary delay in the matter.

The request of Mrs. Page was presented to the Board. It was decided that the official seal could not be used on the certified copy of the resolution, this being placed only on documents of the National Society. The Editing Committee formally authorized the Recording Secretary General to comply with the request of Mrs. Page for a certified copy of the resolution, without the official seal.

The Chairman of the Committee to Edit Proceedings of the Ninth Continental Congress turned over all the papers that had been in the hands of the committee to the President General, who formally returned them to the Recording Secretary General. The President General then asked if these papers were all there, complete. The Recording Secretary General answered "yes."

Miss Forsyth asked that the members of the Magazine Committee be excused in order to hold a meeting of this committee.

At 1.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess of a half hour.

Thursday Afternoon, May 3, 1900.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.20 p. m., Mrs. Manning in the Chair.

The report of the Magazine Committee was read and upon motion, accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read some correspondence with the firm of Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, relative to the proposed new cover for the Magazine.

Upon suggestion of Miss Forsyth, it was decided to leave the selection of this cover to the special committee on design for Magazine cover.

A letter was read from Caldwell & Co., asking the decision of the Board in regard to supplying stationery.

Instructions were given for renewing the contract for stationery with the above firm for the coming year.

The Business Manager of the Magazine presented the following report:

Madam President and Ladies: I stated in my report last month that in sending out requests for bids on printing the Magazine for the year beginning with the July 1900, number, I should be glad to have any members of the Board suggest the names of printers or publishers to whom they would like specifications sent. None were suggested.

I have bids from three firms: the Harrisburg Publishing Company; a firm in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and one in Albany, New York.

The Washington firms will not bid in competition with Harrisburg, the price of labor being so much higher in this city.

It will be seen that the Harrisburg firm continues to make the lowest bid.

I present the bids for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager

Mrs. Sternberg offered the following: "Inasmuch as the Harrisburg Publishing Company has made the lowest bid, I move that the contract for printing the Magazine be given this firm." Carried.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions in regard to the purchase of bonds, ordered at the last meeting of the Board, and read communications from different firms in this connection.

The President General asked the opinion of the Board and the matter was taken under consideration.

Mrs. Roebling moved: "That the twenty-two one thousand dollar United States Government bonds for investment be purchased through the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C." Carried.

Instructions were given to the Treasurer General with reference to depositing \$1,500 with Monroe & Co., of Paris, in order to carry out the resolution passed at the Ninth Continental Congress, as follows: "To appropriate two thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, by this Congress, for the expenses of the Paris Exposition." (See page 738 of the April number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 1900.)

The Treasurer General inquired if the clerks should be paid in advance for the month of their vacation, as heretofore; also, whether the month's vacation was to be thirty working days or thirty calendar days.

It was unanimously decided that the vacation should consist of thirty calendar days.

Upon motion, it was decided that the clerks be paid in advance for the month of the vacation.

Authority was given the Treasurer General for the purchase of

books and the employment of clerical assistance in the proposed work of the transfer of the records of her department during the summer.

The Recording Secretary General read the following in acknowledgment of the resolutions of condolence sent to the State Regent of Massachusetts upon the bereavement she has recently sustained in the death of her mother:

To the National Board of Management of the National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution:

My Dear Friends: I beg you to accept my deepest gratitude for your loving thought of me and for your sympathy which comes to me at this time with greatest meaning and truest comfort.

Believe me, faithfully and sincerely yours,

(Signed)

SARA WHITEMORE DAGGETT,
Regent of Massachusetts.

A letter was read from Miss Wilmuth Geary, offering for the consideration of the Board a patriotic picture, entitled "Rodney's Ride," illustrative of an historical incident during the Revolution, with a proposal to have the same advertised in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and half of the proceeds from the sale of the picture to be given to the Continental Hall fund.

As the session of the Board was drawing to a close, it was decided that no decision could be made at this time, and was deferred for subsequent consideration.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee expressing thanks for the motion passed at the April meeting of the Board, transmitting to her a vote of thanks for her letter calling the attention of the Board to a complimentary notice in the New York "Medical Journal," of March 24, 1900, relative to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps during the Spanish-American War.

The President General announced the Credential Committee for the Tenth Continental Congress, as follows: Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, chairman; Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Alden, Miss McBlair.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Chapters be requested—as last year—to send application blanks and dues before June 1, 1900, or after September 1, 1900, so far as practicable." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That a special meeting of the National Board be held on the first Wednesday of June to act upon the minutes of this meeting, accept members, endorse the appointment of Chapter regents and authorize the formation of Chapters." Carried.

At four o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

